

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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ALBANIA

AWF Party School Celebrates Lenin Birthday Jubilee	E 1
Alla, Karcani, Others Attend Lenin Commemorative Meeting	E 2
Government Delegation Meets With Mugabe in Salisbury	E 3
PM Red Guard Delegation Arrives in Tirana	E 4
Briefs: Canadian Delegation's Departure	E 5

LIBYAN/IA

Diplomatic Relations Established With Zimbabwe	E 1
Ghivov Greets Zimbabwe Leaders	E 1
Takov Statement [Salisbury]	E 1
Ghivov Addresses Youth Conference in Syria [Damascus]	E 2
Ghivov, Al-Assad Talks	E 2
Papayev Summarizes Results of Ideological Discussion	E 3
Todorov Visits Industrial Enterprise 23 April	E 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Ayatollah Khomeini Cited on EC's Sanctions Decision	E 1
Iranian University, Kurdistan Situations Reported	E 1
Afghan Government Approves Agreements With USSR	E 2
Talks Open With GDR National Front Delegation [Bratislava PRAYDA 23 Apr]	E 2
Chroupek Elaborates on Detente, Foreign Policy [NOVE PRAYDA 18 Apr]	E 3
Slak Speaks at Meeting Marking Lenin's Birth	E 13
Communist Parties Opposing Leninism Criticized [Bratislava PRAYDA 22 Apr]	E 22
Bratislava PRAYDA: Managers Must Be Politically Aware [18 Apr]	E 24
Briefs: Spring Sowing Results; Trade Protocol With Japan	E 26

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Sindermann Meets With Parliamentarians in Brussels	E 1
Iran's Khomeini Comments on EC Decision	E 2
Questioned by Correspondent	E 2
Press Conference Held	E 2
Iranian Trade Official Signs Agreement; Interviewed	E 2
Agreement Signed	E 2
Interview Held	E 3
Islamic Dignitaries Visit East Berlin, Meet With Diefahl	E 4
Berlin Activities [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 Apr]	E 4
Meeting With Peace Council President [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Apr]	E 4
Hoffmann Meets With Algerian Military Members	E 4
Health Cooperation Agreement Signed With Yugoslavia	E 4
Government Agreements Signed With Madagascar [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18 Apr]	E 5
Krenz, PM Delegation Arrive in Laos [cross-reference]	E 5
Economic, Scientific Talks With Vietnam Open in Hanoi	E 5
Ewald Notes Affect of Boycott on German Sports	E 6
Honecker Presents Awards to Winter Olympic Athletes	E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Apr]	
Military Academy Holds Colloquium on Lenin's Teachings	E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18 Apr]	

Westphalen: Arms Supplies All Struggling For Liberation E 7
[HEIDE DEUTSCHLAND 18 Apr]
Severe Storms Cause Widespread Damage [HEIDE DEUTSCHLAND 21 Apr] E 7

SUMMARY

Gulfcar Reg. U.S. Disappointed by EC Decision on Iran F 1
Briefs: Abraham, Delegation to Libya; Local Received by TSP; F 1
Delegation to U.S., Canada; USA '80 Exhibition

POLAND

Joint Party Meeting Examines Foreign Policy G 1
ELWA PAKIETOWSKI Urges Care for Small Enterprises [21 Apr] G 2
Bierak, Rabian: Receive Automobile Workers Delegation G 3
Soviet Friendship Society Delegation Departs G 3
Briefs: Law Delegation Visits G 3

ROMANIA

Anniversary of Lenin's Birth Marked in Bucharest G 1
Smith Speech G 1
Soviet Embassy Reception G 4
Soviet Exhibition on Lenin G 4
SCINTEIA Editorial G 5
Israel: Embassy Gives Independence Day Reception [SCINTEIA 23 Apr] H 7
Cemusecu Receives Mirand Energy Mines Minister H 7
Further Report on Meeting H 7
Friendship Treaty Ratification H 8
Economic Protocol H 9
Pakistan's P.M. Thame Cemusecu for Congratulatory Cable [SCINTEIA 18 Apr] H 9
Andrei Receives New P.M. Representative [SCINTEIA 22 Apr] H 9
Briefs: Envoy Departs P.M. H 9

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito's Critical Condition 'Slightly Alleviated' I 1
Report on People's Reaction I 1
BORRA Deplores Development of Chemical Weapons [Seserinae, 21 Apr] I 1
POLITIKA: Afghan Refugees Complaining About Pakistani Aid [19 Apr] I 2
Greeks Face 'Embarrassing Questions' in Paris I 3
Soviet Protests, Arab Walkout Mar World Trade Union Conference I 3
Spiljak Response I 4
Attempted Italian, French Mediation [ANSA] I 4
Kostic Departs for PRC Financial Meetings I 5
Agricultural Cooperation Protocol Signed With PRC [POLITIKA 20 Apr] I 5
Albania Enters Film in Ljubljana Balkan Film Festival [BORRA 16 Apr] I 5
Kolisevski Chairs Presidency Session on Economic Policy I 5
Security Situation in Timok Border Region 'Very Stable' I 6
Croatian Assembly Discusses All-People's Defence I 6
LCY Commission Meets: Activities Reported I 8
Chamber of Economy Reviews Trade With Developing Countries I 9
Slovenian League Session Discusses Ideological Training I 9
Tito's Works To Be Published in Macedonian I 10
Briefs: UK Ambassador I 10

AMP PARTY SCHOOL CELEBRATES LENIN BIRTHDAY JUBILEE

A0191937 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Tirana, April 19 (ATA)--The V. I. Lenin Higher Party School in Tirana organized in one of its halls, the jubilee session devoted to the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, yesterday. Attending were the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Memish Myftiu, the alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CC of the party Simon Stefani, the members of the CC of the party Nexhafe Hoxha, Veto Gani, Ndrezi Plasari, the First Secretary of Tirana District Party Committee Daga Neshu and other comrades.

The jubilee session was declared open by the directress of V. I. Lenin Higher Party School Fiqret Shenu, who said among other things: Lenin's ideas and work, despite the unprecedented betrayal of the modern revisionists to the proletarian theory and socialism and despite the tragedy which was proved as a result of this betrayal in the Soviet Union and elsewhere keep always alive in the proletarian and non-proletarian masses the great hope of liberation, because they convincingly show that through open revolutionary clashes, through armed uprising, the bourgeoisie and all the exploiting classes may be overthrown, the chains of any kind of slavery are completely destroyed, the state which defends the interests of the bourgeoisie may be destroyed and a new type state may be established, the mankind may be liberated from the iron heel of capital and from every suffering and misery caused by the present capitalism in decay, imperialism and social-imperialism and the predatory wars they launch. A new life may be built, where social inequality, the exploitation of man by man may be liquidated, where any kind of humiliation, contempt and dependence of every people and every nation is liquidated.

We, the Albanian communists, she went further on, have seen and experienced the great transforming force of Leninism in our country and every Marxist-Leninist revolutionary may clearly see the force and correctness of the Leninist ideas in the experience of Albania, because as Comrade Enver Hoxha said on occasion of the centenary of V. I. Lenin's birth, "our party emerged Leninist, fought and won with the banner of Lenin and his loyal disciple Stalin, it marches triumphantly on the Leninist road". In this jubilee session, Comrade Fiqret Shenu said in conclusion, we once more express our determination for the Leninist road and promise the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha that, according to their instructions, we will always learn from Lenin and will always stand on the positions of Leninism, that in the struggle to always forge ahead the cause of socialism in our country and to defend Marxism-Leninism and the cause of proletariat and the peoples from all the enemies, imperialist, social-imperialist and revisionist in the future, too, just as until now, we will be inspired by the invincible ideas of Lenin, in order to make the contribution that Lenin's red flag, which is carried aloft and firmly by our glorious party, flutter generation after generation purely and proudly in Albania.

Then, there were read out the reports: "Leninism, Marxism of the Era of Proletarian Revolutions and of the Triumph of Socialism" delivered by Prof. Sotir Manushi, "Lenin on Imperialism and Social-Imperialism as Source of Aggressive Wars" delivered by Gavr. Marshova (prepared in cooperation with Arshi Cela), "Lenin's Teachings on the National-Liberation Wars as Reserves of the Proletarian Revolution, Retain Their Validity" delivered by Resul Galanxhi (prepared in cooperation with Kleantzi Zoto) and the report "Lenin's Teachings on Several Problems of the Socialist Construction and Their Relevant Importance" delivered by Docent Myrtej Como (prepared in cooperation with Ilmi Shtepani and Anika Pulia). Meanwhile numerous activities devoted to V. I. Lenin's life and work have been organized throughout Albania.

ALLA, CARCANI, OTHERS EXPRESS LENIN COMMEMORATIVE SENTIMENT

AUEZ103- [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 23 April 1980 carries a 30-minute report on a meeting organized by the AWP Central Committee and the Tirana District Party Committee in Tirana this afternoon to commemorate the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth. Reported as attending the meeting were workers, cooperative peasants, workers of Tirana central institutions, veterans, servicemen, youths and others. "Also attending were Comrades Hasli Alla, Adil Carcani, Spiro Koleka, Securan Isai, Kadri Hasbiu, Rita Marko, Sima Stefani, Nexhaije Hoxha, Fiqrete Dreshi and other comrades."

The reporter says Hajo Nensu, first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee, presided over the meeting. The floor was then taken by Qirjako Mihal, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who spoke on the occasion. The radio carries a 20-minute account of Qirjako Mihal's speech in which he notes the significance of the event, reviews Lenin's life and his activities as leader of the socialist revolution, denounces revisionism of all shades and commends the AWP for its contribution to the struggle against revisionism.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION MEETS WITH MUGABE IN SALISBURY

AUEZ1118 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] On 31 April Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, received the Albanian government delegation led by Krenosfen Mishi, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The delegation attended the ceremony of the proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence. A warm and friendly talk took place on the occasion. Also present at the meeting was Besnik Keja, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the United Republic of Tanzania.

PRG RED GUARD DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TIRANA

AUEZ12041 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] A delegation of the Red Guard youth organization of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Germany led by (Jurgen Tudegen), first secretary of the organization, arrived in our country today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania (UWYA). At Rinas Airport the delegation was met by Koco Dana, secretary of the UWYA Central Committee.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE--The delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Youth Union of Canada left our country on 23 April. During its stay in Albania, the delegation visited the districts of Tirana, Vlora, Berat, Gjirokastra, Sarande and Shkoder where it became acquainted with the work and revolutionary initiatives in the educational and cultural fields and also with the national and local actions. On the occasion, the Canadian guests had meetings with youths, cadres and activists and became acquainted with the experience and activity of the Albanian youth organizations in educating the young generation in the communist and revolutionary spirit under the party's guidance. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Apr 80 AU]

DIPLOMACY RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ZIMBABWE

APR 20 1960 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Apr 60

[Text] A communique was signed in Salisbury on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe. The document was signed by Peter Yakov, Deputy Chairman of the State Council and by Simon Murewa, Deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Zimbabwe.

Briefing: Greets Zimbabwe Leaders

APR 20 1960 Sofia BSA in English 1845 GMT 20 Apr 60

[Text] Sofia, April 20 (BSA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, sent telegrams to Mr Kenneth Banda, president of Zimbabwe, and the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

It is underlined in the telegram that the proclaiming of Zimbabwe's independence is a historic victory in the struggle of the African peoples of liquidation of the remnants of colonialism and racial oppression on that continent.

"Bulgaria has always supported consistently the struggle for discarding oppression and inequality in all their forms. The Bulgarian people are proud of the birth of another young, free and independent state", is stressed in the message called to Mr Mugabe.

Expressing confidence that the friendship between the two peoples will continue to expand and deepen, the messages reaffirm the readiness of the Bulgarian Government to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries on embassy level and extend an invitation to Mr Mugabe to visit Bulgaria.

Yakov Statement

APR 20 1960 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 19 Apr 60 CA

[Text] The following is the text of a statement issued by the vice president of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Peter Yakov, who is currently in Salisbury for the independence celebrations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria accepted with pleasure the invitation to send a delegation to the festivities on the occasion of the independence of Zimbabwe. At this historic moment we are happy that we have had the opportunity to personally congratulate the people of Zimbabwe on their glorious victory and to wish them good fortune and success in their independence development. The Bulgarian people and the People's Republic of Bulgaria has always supported in the difficult years the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for freedom and independence. We will continue in the future to give our full support to the people of Zimbabwe in their striving for development and future progress of the people and their government. We will endeavour to further develop our friendly relations and cooperation in every field between our two friendly countries and peoples.

Our government has declared its readiness to recognize Zimbabwe as an independent state and to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level by opening an office in the near future. In the historical day of the declaration of the independence of Zimbabwe the president of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, sent official letters to the prime minister of Zimbabwe, Comrade Mugabe, and to the president, Comrade Banda, which we were authorized to deliver.

21. 24 Apr 60

SECRET

BULGARIA

on behalf of the Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian Government and the president of Bulgaria, Comrade Zhivkov, once again we would like to wish most sincerely the friendly people of Damascus and the government headed by Comrade Hafez happiness and prosperity to the people of Damascus.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES YOUTH CONFERENCE IN SYRIA

IN240811 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1020 GMT 21 Apr 60

[Speech by Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov at the opening session of the third conference of the Syrian Revolution Youth Federation held in Damascus on 21 April 1960--in Bulgarian followed by sentence-by-sentence translation into Arabic; live]

[Text] Respected Comrade President, comrade Syrian youth! I ask myself, why am I here with you? This is an honor for me. How did this honor come about? Through Syrian or Bulgarian protocol? My official program does not include my participation in your conference. Youth is a big thing. The professors of medicine say that man can live to the age of 150. I am just 70. But, comrade youth, you probably know that my participation in this conference and my speech from this rostrum are the result of the strong ties between the Bulgarian people and the friendly Syrian people. [applause] This strong friendship, which covers all fields, cannot be governed by protocol.

I would like to profoundly thank President Hafez al-Assad for enabling me to attend your conference. I would also like to thank you, youth, for the kind words you said about our country and youth. I would like to thank you for the warm reception you accorded us here in your conference.

Undoubtedly, these kind words reflect the friendship and sentiments you harbor for our Bulgarian people and youth. The fraternity and friendship between our two peoples go back centuries in history. Through its long struggle against Ottoman rule, our people were inspired by your country. This also reflects the common struggle for freedom [words indistinct]. Our people fought a long struggle against Ottoman rule and fascism, and triumphed in 1944, when the socialist revolution in Bulgaria also triumphed.

All this is history. Now, however, we are building, developing and seeking new horizons. I and my brother and friend President Hafez al-Assad are exerting efforts to consolidate the ties of friendship between our two countries. [applause]

Comrade youth, we are not immortal, but friendship is immortal. You, the generation of the future, will carry the flags and proceed toward more successes in the future for our two peoples and countries.

I would like to say that our visit demonstrated the strong friendship and fraternity between our two peoples and countries, and pushed this friendship and fraternity several steps forward. At the same time, the visit and the talks are a great contribution toward strengthening the struggle for peace and prosperity.

You are exerting great efforts in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. You are also exerting equal efforts to develop your country. But you are not alone. You are backed by progressive mankind, the socialist bloc countries and the Soviet Union. As far as the Bulgarian People's Republic is concerned, I would like to assure you that we are with you hand in hand through thick and thin.

I would like to say from this rostrum that there can be no peace in the Middle East without the liberation of all the occupied Arab territories, because these are sacred territories which should be returned to the Arab people. The Middle East crisis cannot be solved without acknowledging the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to establish their independent state. If there has to be peace in your region, it must be a just and lasting peace.

We, comrades, are now in a tense situation. The socialist movement in the whole world [words indistinct]. Conflict against Zionism, reaction, imperialism, racism and all forms of [words indistinct]. In this struggle, the Bulgarian youth support the Syrian youth.

I would like to repeat the words of a famous Bulgarian poet [words indistinct]. We will leave you tomorrow morning. But before leaving, I would like to say that we wish you more success. May friendship strengthen further between our two peoples and countries. I would also like to refer to the very important role played by my friend Comrade Hafiz al-Assad for the sake of the Syrian struggle and the triumph of the just Arab cause. Your just cause must triumph.

I take this opportunity to warmly greet your conference and to wish you further successes. I also warmly greet the Syrian youth through you. I wish Syrian youth further successes in study, construction and the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and reaction.

I thank you wholeheartedly.

Zhivkov, Al-Assad Talks

AU232013 Sofia BTA in English 1854 GMT 23 Apr 80

["Bulgarian-Syrian Friendship"--BTA headline]

[Text] Damascus, April 23--The official and friendly visit of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, as head of a party and state delegation to Syria at the invitation of Mr Hafiz al-Assad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and the talks between the heads of the two countries, can be already said for sure will mark a new stage in the further deepening of Bulgaro-Syrian friendly relations.

One of the reasons for such a conclusion are yesterday's successful and fruitful official talks. During these talks and at the meetings between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Hafiz al-Assad lots of new ideas and projects were discussed and their practical implementation, to the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation in the different spheres of life, was outlined. Both parties to the talks, united by the common desire to actively work in the international arena towards the preservation of peace and consolidating the security in their own surroundings and in the world, found that their stands on the major problems of today were identical and, naturally, this is a sound basis on which the relations between Bulgaria and Syria will develop on an ascending line.

It is emphasized in the official talks and in the personal meetings that here, in Syria, Bulgaria's principled and consistent policy aimed at preserving peace and consolidating good neighborliness in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world is highly appreciated. Highly appreciated is Bulgaria's policy, which together with the other socialist community countries led by the Soviet Union, firmly backs up the just cause of the Arab peoples in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

11. 24 Apr 83

24

BULGARIA

Today meetings and talks were held between the heads of the two countries, a meeting of Mr. Todor Zhivkov with representatives of the young generation in Syria and a visit of the Bulgarian delegation to the town of Al-Sunaytirah.

PAPAZOV SUMMARIZES RESULTS OF IDEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION

AU231317 Sofia BTA In English 1983 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 23 (BTA)--"Socialist democracy, human rights and present-stage ideological struggle"--this is the subject of today's practical science conference here. It marked the end of the discussion on these matters, which began two years ago in Bulgaria, and which was organized by the National Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship Committee.

The discussion was attended by prominent public figures, scientists and specialists from the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the Academy for Social Sciences and Social Management, the Institute for Contemporary Social Theories with the CC of the BCP, as well as Soviet researchers.

Summarizing the results of this nation-wide discussion, the member of the BCP CC Secretariat and Chairman of the National Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship Committee Natcho Papazov emphasized today that the aim of arming the workers with knowledge and skill to unmask the bourgeois, revisionist and Maoist speculations over democracy and on the matter of human rights and freedoms, had been achieved.

He pointed out: "The imperialist strategists who are fanning up the human rights and freedom campaign, are actually dealing with instigation. It is not the care for the fate of man, but their striving to take the enemies of real socialism under their protection that underlies this campaign. It is namely for this reason that this two-year discussion is so important ideologically, politically, educationally and practically".

Two Soviet researchers delivered papers at the conference today--Yuriy Yevgeniyevich Volkov, Ph. D., and Konstantin Ivanovich Varlaamov, Ph. D.

TODOROV VISITS INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE 23 APRIL

AU232000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1983 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] On 23 April, Stanko Todorov, chairman of the State Council, visited the Production Automation scientific-production complex. He was accompanied by Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building, and Angel Angelov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technological Progress.

At a meeting with the leadership, Comrade Stanko Todorov positively evaluated the activity of the scientific-production complex, but also pointed out that what has been done does not correspond with party and government requirements to increase the level of the complex's automation, and is below the institute's potential. He stressed that the trust's tasks must be set in accordance with the BCP Central Committee strategic line on turning the Eighth 5-Year Plan into a 5-year plan of scientific-technological progress and comprehensive rationalization of production and management.

Comrade Stanko Todorov stressed that it is necessary to quickly create and apply highly effective automatic systems based on microprocessing technology and computers.

11. 25 Apr 80

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

D 1

AYATOLLAH BEHESHTI CITED ON U.S. SANCTIONS DECISION

LD231190 Prague CTK in English 1150 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran (CTEKA correspondent)--The decision of the U.S. foreign ministers to join the U.S. sanctions against Iran has come as no surprise and will find Iran ready, secretary of the Islamic Revolutionary Council Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti said here today.

He stressed that Iran will rely more on domestic resources, and spoke in this connection also of the current visit to Iran of a Soviet trade delegation, and of the negotiations conducted at present by Iranian delegations in several European socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia.

Beheshti said that Iran's contacts with the socialist countries are not a reaction to Western sanctions but a normal part of efforts of the Iranian leadership to develop economic relations with all countries on the basis of the principle of mutual advantage. These countries do not include the U.S. and its closest allies who took a hostile stand towards the Iranian revolution. Beheshti said Iran will resort to counter-measures against these countries, as it recently has against Portugal.

Solution of the problem of the hostages will take some time and the sanctions will only hinder it.

Finance Minister Mostafa Salimi disclosed that the Soviet trade delegation met already with a number of Iranian officials for talks on trade exchanges and transit. He said that the visits of an Iranian trade delegation to Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. produced good results which will help Iran withstand U.S. sanctions.

IRANIAN UNIVERSITY, KOMEDETTAN SITUATIONS REPORTED

LD231802 Prague CTK in English 1650 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, (CTEKA correspondent)--Relative calm prevails at Iranian universities, but the four-day clashes between student organizations which ended yesterday, are still at the centre of the attention of the Iranian public.

Reports from the different universities throughout the country are being gradually specified (as received) and indicate that the clashes, in which the revolutionary guards intervened in some places, have claimed at least 17 lives, even as many as 30 by some reports, and left more than one thousand people injured. The Iranian information media describe the recent events at universities as the most serious unrest since last year's revolution.

There are great disputes over the correctness of the Revolutionary Council decision to close down the branches of all non-Islamic student organizations at schools involved in the riots, and to declare an "Islamic cultural revolution" in education. Besides the students, some teachers and professors have been critical of the measures taken by the Revolutionary Council. For instance, the rector of the Esfahan Technical College has said that he regards the decision as an error. The banned organizations will go underground and this can do much more harm than their public activity, he said. He was astonished by the "Islamization" of university teaching and said that he had no knowledge of the existence of an Islamic or non-Islamic technical science.

The brief and controversial reports coming to Tehran on developments in Kordestan confirm that tension is mounting in the province and fighting is being escalated, especially in the Sananda area. The chief command of the Iranian army has issued a statement on the situation in Kordestan, accusing the Kurdish rebels of breaking the promise to cooperate with the army and observe ceasefire after the Revolutionary Guards were withdrawn from the province. On the contrary, the rebels attack army positions and provoke heavy fighting. Due to this they have lost the support of the Kurdish people, the statement said. Meanwhile, Ayatollah Khomeini has announced that he [words indistinct] (evidence) that the prominent Shiite representative Ayatollah Baqir as-Sadr was recently assassinated in Iraq. He declared three-day mourning in the country as of today, and tomorrow as an official day of paying tribute to Baqir as-Sadr. In his statement, he blamed the Ayatollah's death on the Iraqi leadership. This even is expected to sharpen further the tense relations between the two countries.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT APPROVES AGREEMENTS WITH CSSR

LD232032 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] It is reported from Kabul that the Afghan Government has approved an agreement on economic cooperation and an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia. The two agreements constitute a firm basis not only for widening the present economic relations between the two countries but also for their further development after 1980.

TALKS OPEN WITH GDR NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION

AU240832 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Apr 80 p 2

[CTK report: "Guests From the GDR Have Arrived"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--An official delegation of the GDR National Front's National Council, led by its deputy chairman W. Kirchhoff, SED Central Committee candidate member, arrived in the CSSR yesterday [21 April] for a friendly visit at the invitation of the CSSR National Front Central Committee. At Ruzyně Airport the guests were welcomed by T. Travnicek, CPCZ Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the CSSR's National Front Central Committee; M. Vasin, deputy chairman of the National Front Central Committee of the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR] and other representatives. G. Biesner, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the GDR Embassy in the CSSR, was also present. The delegation of the GDR National Front's National Council, led by W. Kirchhoff, was received yesterday [21 April] by J. Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. The comradely meeting was also attended by L. Prochazka, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, and T. Travnicek.

In the afternoon talks were opened between the delegations of the CSSR, National Front Central Committee and the GDR National Front's National Council. The Czechoslovak delegation is led by T. Travnicek, the GDR delegation by W. Kirchhoff. Comrade Travnicek informed the guests about the CSSR National Front's current tasks after the 14th and 15th CPCZ Central Committee sessions. He stressed that the bodies and social organizations rallied in the National Front are now concentrating on an intensive socioeconomic development of our society. W. Kirchhoff highly appraised the possibility of exchanging opinions and information between the two fraternal organizations. Both representatives then exchanged experience acquired in the activities of the CSSR's and GDR's national fronts and expressed the conviction that their cooperation would continue to develop and deepen.

CHOUPEK ELABORATES ON DETENTE, FOREIGN POLICY

NR11600 Prague RUDN PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by Bohuslav Choupek, CPCU Central Committee member and CSM minister of foreign affairs: "Detente and the USSR's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION HAS BECOME COMPLICATED. IT HAS BEEN CAUSED BY THE ONSLAUGHT OF THE EXTREME RIGHTWING FORCES OF IMPERIALISM AGAINST THE POLICY OF DETENTE AND DISARMAMENT. THAT FACT HAS MARKED THE DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC POLITICAL PROCESSES WITH UNFAVORABLE TENDENCIES AND PHENOMENA, IN CONSEQUENCE OF WHICH THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ARE NOW WARDING OFF ATTEMPTS AT HALTING AND REVERSING THE TRENDS TOWARD DETENTE. SURELY OUR GENERATIONS HAVE LIVED QUITE A FEW TIMES THROUGH AN AGGRAVATION OF THE SITUATION IN THE WORLD. EACH SUCH AGGRAVATION HAS BORN THE MARK OF ITS TIMES. THIS EVEN THE PRESENT AGGRAVATION WOULD NOT SEEM AN EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE, HAD IT NOT TAKEN PLACE AT A PARTICULAR, SPECIAL TIME: AFTER THE MANY YEARS IN WHICH THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES HAD FORCED IMPERIALISM, AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE CHANGED CORRELATION OF FORCES, TO ACCEDE TO THE PRINCIPLES OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE, AFTER YEARS IN WHICH THEY HAD PUSHED THROUGH THE CONCEPT THAT STATES WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS HAVE NO MORE SENSIBLE ALTERNATIVE THAN TO TAKE THE PATH OF INTERNATIONAL DETENTE, MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION. THAT MEANS AFTER A DECADE OF LIBERATING ACTS THE DECADE OF DETENTE, A DECADE IN WHICH THIS POLICY IN PARTICULAR HAD BECOME THE DECISIVE FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, A DECADE IN WHICH MANY THINGS HAD BEEN FORGED INTO NEW CONTEXTS AND IN WHICH THE FACE OF THE WORLD, DEEPLY SCARRED BY THE YEARS OF THE COLD WAR, HAD AGAIN BEGUN TO ACQUIRE NEW FEATURES.

However, even this fact does not yet constitute a reason for talking about the uniqueness of the present circumstances, because certainly nobody had ever envisaged an easy and simple process of creating peace, nor a smooth and quick solution of problems which during the postwar years had accumulated into mountains; and even less a romantic period of some kind of class harmony, or perhaps even an ideological appeasement.

The causes of the specifics of the present state of affairs lie in specific political phenomena of a specific period--the turn from the sixties to the seventies. They also lie in the attitudes adopted toward these phenomena by the governments of countries bearing--according to the UN Charter, but not only according to it--responsibility for the maintenance of world peace and security.

In substance, the crux of the matter is that after a NEW CORRELATION OF FORCES IN THE WORLD was created through the liquidation of the U.S. military supremacy over the USSR, a correlation of forces which provided real possibilities of fettering the military forces of imperialism, the party of Soviet communists was able to further deepen Lenin's concept, which had been developing for all of 50 years, according to the changing objective situation--namely, THE IDEA OF THE PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE OF STATES WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS, an idea which, in essence, was rejected by imperialism up to the end of the cold war.

And this was also the reason why, for practically half a century, the young Soviet Union, surrounded by enemies, was forced to ward off their constant attacks and why the Bolsheviks, in spite of all their efforts to achieve peace among the peoples, always had to start by defending the achievements of the revolution in a hard fight and to strive to obtain at least a temporary peace respite. [paragraph continues]

At the same time it was necessary to take into account that as long as the possibility of a war existed (and there existed no real forces in the world which could prevent this danger), the imperialist circles would try to make use of a war conflict, regardless of where it broke out, for foisting it on the Soviet Union. That is also why throughout the entire long period of the policy of peaceful coexistence the effort to consolidate this policy as much as possible was the central effort.

But in the new situation of a balanced correlation of forces the Soviet communists were able to reach the conclusion that WORLD WAR IS NOT INEVITABLE. This was also why the NEW PERCEPTION of the basic Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence acquired new and, one can say, broader dimensions. In reality it became a political platform. This policy proceeded from the fact that the basis of relations always lay in the unappeasable class fight, the same as in the impossibility of an ideological appeasement. This policy also counted NOT MERELY ON A PROLONGATION OF A BRIEF PEACE RESPIRE BETWEEN THE WARS in relations between states with different social systems, in the tragic, recurrent cycle, but ON THE EXCLUSION OF WARS FROM THESE RELATIONS IN GENERAL.

To Solve Controversial Matters in Peaceful Ways

That principle was expressed in the working out of the idea of ensuring the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, as submitted in 1969 by L. I. Brezhnev at the Moscow conference of communist and workers parties as being ONE OF THE MAIN FOREIGN-POLITICAL TASKS OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN GENERAL.

It meant that "THE CONTROVERSIAL QUESTIONS CROPPING UP AMONG THE COUNTRIES MUST BE SOLVED NOT BY THE STRENGTH OF ARMS, NOT BY WAR, BUT IN PEACEFUL WAYS, and that respect for this principle ALSO OPENS BROADER POSSIBILITIES FOR DEVELOPING MUTUAL RELATIONS" AS "A SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS AT THE ROUNDTABLE, AN AGREEMENT ON STEPS FOR REDUCING THE DANGER OF WAR AND FOR EASING INTERNATIONAL TENSION." This idea confirmed that for the Soviet Union "PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE IS NOT A TEMPORARY TACTICAL PRINCIPLE, BUT A LASTING PRINCIPLE OF CONSISTENT PEACE-LOVING SOCIALIST FOREIGN POLICY" WHICH "CREATES THE MOST FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR BUILDING THE NEW SOCIETY IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND FOR DEVELOPING THE REVOLUTIONARY AND LIBERATION MOVEMENTS."

In March 1971, 2 years later, the report on the CPSU Central Committee's activities at the 24th congress was already able to state that in the Soviet foreign policy this principle was being constantly combined with a "constructive line aimed at settling the topical international problems and at maintaining normal and, wherever the situation allows, good relations between states with other social systems," and that "today this principle has become THE REAL FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT."

The following period signified an enhancement of this principle, through its development, enrichment and strengthening, so that, in his speech at the CSCE in Helsinki, Leonid Brezhnev was able to declare that "INTERNATIONAL DETENTE IS ACQUIRING INCREASINGLY SPECIFIC MATERIAL CONTENTS. THIS SPECIFICATION OF DETENTE IS THE CRUX OF THE MATTER AND IS THE ESSENCE OF ALL THAT IS TO MAKE PEACE IN EUROPE TRULY LASTING AND IRREVERSIBLE." In this way the process of detente, which had emerged in Europe as the result of the socialist countries' policy, but also with the aid of the realistic circles of the West European bourgeoisie, has become the decisive factor in international relations.

The United States and the Struggle for Detente

To this radically changing situation the United States reacted with a sharp domestic political fight for its foreign-political orientation. [paragraph continues]

The strengthening objectively-evoked doubts of realistically thinking U.S. officials or whether there is any sense in the policy from the positions of strength and in the continuation of the cold war were received with obvious reservations by quite a number of people. Others, the representatives of the military-industrial complex, rejected this policy with a provocative frankness, saying that such a turn would mean a loss of prestige and of the privileged U.S. position in the world. The endeavors of the former group to adjust to the new realities aimed at the revision of the foundations of the U.S. foreign policy were rejected by the latter group with unconcealed displeasure and with the intention not even to envisage a renunciation of attempts to dictate their own will to other countries--that is, the policy of "THE GOOD OLD DAYS." Gradually, the realists discovered that under the conditions of a nuclear epoch there is no more sensible alternative in relations than peaceful coexistence. This was condemned by their opponents as a sell-out of the intrinsic interests of the United States on a mass scale.

Due to a number of factors, and in the endeavor to get rid of the "Vietnam war syndrome" but primarily under the influence of the highly convincing Soviet policy of peace embodied in the idea "we do not want anything that would not benefit you; we want nothing that would benefit us alone," a realist line prevailed in Washington. It was confirmed on numerous occasions in the first half of the seventies by quite a number of U.S. representatives.

Thus the concluding communique on the U.S. President's visit to the Soviet Union in May 1972 stressed that in discussing the international situation the two states pointed out the favorable development aiming at international detente, adding that "the United States is resolved appropriately to contribute its share to the positive processes on the European Continent in the interests of a true detente and for developing peaceful cooperation."

A year later the U.S. President signed his name to an extensive document on L. I. Brezhnev's visit to the United States, which stressed that "the positive tendencies in international relations have substantially developed in favor of further detente and intensification of states' cooperation in the interests of peace. In the opinion of the two sides, the current process of normalization of the world situation is opening new, favorable prerequisites for easing tension, for resolving the still controversial international problems, and for creating a structure of lasting peace."

That policy has objectively contributed to easing international tension in general, and in Europe in particular, and to the process of reconstructing international relations. It has become a political reality. The policy itself replied to the question of whether "it is worth it, or not," by a high rate of interest in peaceful profitability. Under the conditions of this policy, as was recently recalled by the CPCE Central Committee Presidium's report at the 15th CPCE Central Committee session, "MANY CARDINAL PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN SOLVED THAT HAD BEEN LEFT TO US AS A LEGACY OF WORLD WAR II, AS WELL AS SOME OF THE PROBLEMS WHICH CROPPED UP DURING THE MORE THAN 20 YEARS OF THE 'COLD WAR.' TODAY THERE NO LONGER EXISTS THE PROBLEM OF BORDERS IN EUROPE; THE GDR HAS BECOME A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY WITH FULL RIGHTS; THE SITUATION AROUND WEST BERLIN HAS BEEN NORMALIZED; THE LAST FASCIST REGIMES ON OUR CONTINENT HAVE COLLAPSED; AND THE HELSINKI CONFERENCE HAS ANCHORED THE PRINCIPLES OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE AS A GENERALLY RECOGNIZED INTERNATIONAL NORM."

Ages of Policy of Strength

But in the United States the domestic political fight for detente has never ceased. At one time it merely smoldered, then it broke out again with inexorable sharpness.
[paragraph continues]

As at the time of the sharp controversies over the Watergate affair, as in the presidential election campaign, during which one of the candidates, James Carter, governor of Georgia, in a three-round television talk with President Ford that represented the highlight of the duel, declared with absolute clarity in a flood of oratory which could be relatively freely interpreted: "When I become President, our defense ability will be the best. I want to preserve peace through strength."

And it was no mere coincidence that the propaganda heavyweights, people linked with the military-industrial complex, backed the governor from Georgia as fervidly as they zealously blamed the communists and the Soviet Union for all evil--as in, after all, usual in America, in the course of the electoral "storm and thunder." Everything was the sin of communism and the Soviet Union; perhaps even the fact that they breathe. Any revolution in the Third World was the extended hand of Moscow. Detente? A swindle to deceive the people of the world. A one-way street, serving only to distract the people of the world from their strategic aim of seizing the world. Disarmament? An old trick, for keeping military supremacy for oneself and for delivering blows in other directions. Economic cooperation? A tactical scheme for getting from us our developed technology for the military sphere... and so forth.

The conclusion? The need to have a strong President; one who declares that, as soon as he becomes President, he "will preserve peace through strength." In his inauguration speech the new head of state indicated that he would fulfill all such hopes and expectations. The programmatic speech, in the tones of a visionary and generously saturated with quotations from the Bible, with admonishments of the venerable prophet Micah and with a preacher's vocabulary, liberally sprinkled with faith, humility, human dignity, passionate longing for freedom, nobleness of ideas and devotion to human rights, lacked all and any mention of the endeavor to reduce tension. On the other hand it contained the strong-man sentence expected from it: "We are a strong country and we will maintain such a sufficient force that it will be unnecessary to test it in battle. We will always be vigilant and we will never be vulnerable." In other words: Preserve peace through strength!

As is known, it is unnecessary to stress that such approaches have put a brake on those realistic tendencies in U.S. policy directed at detente. Even the most cautious analyses of that period indicate renewed growth of the influence of the military-industrial complex, a general increase of its pressure on the adoption of political decisions, trends toward relapses into a policy of strength and toward a search for one's own advantage to the disadvantage of others, as well as an orientation toward hegemony, a transition from ping pong diplomacy to actually dealing-out the "Chinese card," new rounds of armament races, and--with certain reservations--even a possible reevaluation of the policy of detente. "Detente with clenched teeth," as one of them [unspecified] remarked.

An Attempt at Acquiring Military Supremacy Over the USSR

Not even later did the new administration provide reason for opposite assumptions. Only a few weeks after its inauguration it dispatched Secretary of State Vance to Moscow with unacceptable proposals, provocatively revising the results of the Vladivostok negotiations on SALT II. A year and a half later the NATO Council, under pressure from the U.S. administration, approved the automatic growth of the military budgets of the member countries up to the end of the 20th century. At the same time it will remain a historical piquancy that the very same politicians left the NATO Council's session in Washington to proceed directly to New York to plead there, from the platform of the special session of the UN General Assembly, on disarmament questions, for the necessity of disarmament!

The administration began to procrastinate, in a speculative way, over the negotiations on the SALT II treaty. Parallel to that it stepped up the intensity and extent of large mass maneuvers throughout the world, held with unconcealed anti-Soviet and antisocialist provocative aims. In December 1979 it forced the European allies in the NATO pact to decide on the production and deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of certain West European countries.

This, in fact, was an open appeal for regaining the strategic initiative and for reversing--in the new situation, under the conditions of "Atlantic solidarity"--to its own advantage, the very correlation of forces which had created the foundations for the policy of detente.

Such was the result of the battle for the policy of detente, led both in the United States and inside the Carter administration, a battle in which at present predominance has been obviously gained by the influence of circles which HAVE ALWAYS BEEN AGAINST RECOGNIZING THE BALANCE OF FORCES, WHICH HAVE ALWAYS BEEN IN FAVOR OF ACQUIRING MILITARY SUPREMACY OVER SOCIALISM, and which have always been in favor of reevaluating the policy of detente which, according to them, brings advantages only to the socialist countries, to the Soviet Union.

In this way their policy, prepared as a concept with stubborn logic, was objectively aimed at being formulated so as to resemble "detente from the position of strength" as opposed to the "euphoria of detente." The Afghan events--according to the U.S. President they were "the greatest threat to world peace since the end of the World War II"--became in this context only a welcome pretext for legalizing the policy of "strength" in a doctrine also called the Carter doctrine, a doctrine born in an atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria of an intensity unheard of for a long time. Thus it was not Afghanistan that had created the "greatest threat to world peace," but exactly THIS turn in the U.S. foreign policy, which has undoubtedly become the greatest threat to world peace since the beginning of the policy of detente, a turn aimed at relapsing into the cold war.

And herein also lies the specifics of the present none too simple situation in the world; it lies in the U.S. deviation from the policy only recently professed by the U.S. ruling circles; it lies in the inclination toward the policy of acquiring military supremacy over the Soviet Union by way of feverish armament, and toward a change in the international correlation of forces to the detriment of the factors of peace and socialism. Herein the situation has therefore changed. But the situation is only scarcely changed by the fact that the result produced by the influence exerted by the long-term factor is again marked by the diverse accompanying phenomena of campaign maneuvers, timed merely to win votes.

Because everyone who today, in the 8th decade of the 20th century, claims the right to declare various parts of the world as his "vitaly important regions," to form intervention corps to be deployed where ever he himself decides that his interests were violated, to legalize the absolutely unjustifiable development and production of new types of weapons, to concentrate military contingents and build military bases in the vicinity of the borders of countries located at a distance of thousands of miles from one's own borders, to provide blank checks for waging wars in the opposite part of the world and to tighten the links of new alliances with special tasks ascribed for the Beijing leadership, should soberly assess in advance--regardless of elections--the chances of transplanting the style of the cold war era to the present days. It is, after all, impossible to transfer the forties to the eighties! The monopoly of the nuclear bomb no longer exists! Nor do other prerogatives exist! On the contrary: Before the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Vienna, on 25 April 1979, even the U.S. President publicly admitted that "the strategic forces of the United States and the USSR are today basically balanced." That is why it is --to put it politely--at least an incredibly naive anachronism to think today in the categories and speak in the language of the years of the "big stick policy." [paragraph continues]

At any rate, it is a futile attempt to transfer the past into the present.

When it is, moreover, accompanied by measures like economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and, on top of that, this is loudly declared for everyone to hear and others are called on to follow suit, then it proves the absolute loss of foresight and knowledge about the gigantic economic capacity of the first country of socialism and its allies.

Nothing is changed by the fact that the curse on detente is being alleviated by the White House with the thesis concerning the impossibility of carrying on the "hysteria of the cold war."

Mankind Is Strong Enough To Defend Peace

When seeking an answer to these actions it would be possible to remark that the socialist countries' faithfulness to the line of detente should not be overstrained and should not be regarded as their weakness or indecisiveness. However, the answer could hardly be expressed more tellingly than in the recent speech of L.I. Brezhnev:

"THE MORE LIMITED IMPERIALISM'S OPPORTUNITY TO RULE OVER OTHER COUNTRIES AND NATIONS, THE MORE FURIOUS THE REACTIONS OF ITS MOST AGGRESSIVE AND MOST SHORTSIGHTED REPRESENTATIVES BECOME. THAT AGGRESSIVENESS CAN ONLY BE CONTAINED BY THE STRENGTH AND WISE POLICY OF THE PEACE-LOVING STATES AND BY THE DETERMINATION OF NATIONS TO THWART THE DANGEROUS PLANS OF THOSE WHO CLAIM THE RIGHT TO WORLD DOMINATION."

In the eighties the world has found itself, so to speak, at a crossroads. Two directions lead from here. One which carries on all the positive things that the past decade of detente, which is justly considered as a parade of the successes of peace, socialism and progress has brought mankind. The other--a relic of the past--leads to a cooling off of the political atmosphere, to new rounds of feverish armament and to confrontations up to the threshold of nuclear self-destruction.

When answering the questions how the countries of real socialism WANT to respond to this situation it has been stressed many times lately that these countries are firmly determined to walk the first path and to display even more will, tenaciousness and resolve to continue that line.

And when answering the question how they COULD respond to this situation it has been said with the same clarity that in dealing with them one cannot use the language of threats but only the language of reason, realism and negotiations on the basis of absolute equality. The socialist countries devote exactly the amount for their defense that is necessary to guarantee their security--not less and not more. However, should they be forced by NATO's dangerous plans to upset the existing balance of forces to undertake additional measures to consolidate their security, they are capable of resolving, no matter what the conditions are, even the most complicated tasks concerning the defense of the entire socialist community. The hopes of exhausting the socialist countries by pursuing armament are just as futile as they have always been in the past.

At the special UN session on disarmament in 1978 Czechoslovakia clearly expressed the view--referring to those who constantly initiate new rounds of the arms race--that today, under a completely different correlation of powers than, let us say, 20 years ago, the attempts to perpetuate armament are even more absurd than they were prospectless at the time when the initiators of these attempts could not add anything to the credit side but only filled the columns of debits. And what has it brought mankind? Only an escalation of tension, cold war and brinkmanship on the verge of a nuclear catastrophe.

That is why the enormous potential of the countries of real socialism and their foreign policy efforts now focus on the greatest possible multiplication of the results of the policy of detente accumulated over the last decades, on the protection of the fruits of detente attained through the efforts of many years by many countries. We are convinced that mankind is strong enough to prevent a depreciation of those efforts.

Czechoslovakia's Active Share and Position

As far as Czechoslovakia is concerned, it wants--in close collaboration with the other fraternal socialist countries--to continue to consistently assert the joint implementation of everything that was already agreed on in the interest of detente, first of all, all the principles of peaceful coexistence as formulated in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. For this to happen it wants to mobilize all forces for a creative development of even more exacting approaches, opening new horizons for the Final Act, and sincerely cooperate with those governments and political circles of states having different social systems that have not lost the elementary sense of the requirements of the present time and unmistakably call for more relaxation and for more creative peaceful cooperation.

Our republic has a sufficiently firm base to pursue such a policy, a policy formed in the productive decade of lessening international tension. The basis is provided by the broadly developed and multifaceted contacts with the countries of real socialism and by the gradual restoration of the dialogue with countries having different social systems, a dialogue that was paralyzed in the past, by the elimination of the vacuum in those relations and by the liquidation of dozens of miscellaneous problems accumulated in the past, especially by the annulment of the so-called Munich agreement and the overcoming of the burdensome heritage in our relations with Austria and by the subsequent normalization of relations with the Western neighbours.

The basis is also provided by our share in the success of the Helsinki Conference, by our contribution to important disarmament negotiations and by our election as a member of the UN Security Council. It is also provided by the fact that we, as neighbors of six countries and the only country having borders with both German states, have for the first time in our history normalized our relations and broadly developed cooperation with all these countries, something which even bourgeois Czechoslovakia did not achieve, even though its social system did not differ from those of its neighbors.

An expression of our priority interest in the implementation of this policy is the constant reinforcement of the unity and the international positions of the countries of the socialist community and our active attitude to their multifaceted cooperation and--which is more important today than ever before--to the closest possible coordination of foreign policy on the territory of the Warsaw Pact, the 25th anniversary of which we regard as a creative impetus for further cementing this defensive political organization which is so vitally important to us.

The main constant feature of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy constitutes, in an even more enhanced form, the development of multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union. It is symbolic that the approaching anniversaries--the 35th anniversary of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army and the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual alliance--fall in a period in which one can justly assess these relations as the firmest and most widely developed in their entire development so far. It is also confirmed by the start of a new stage of mutual economic relations, embodied in the signing of the "long-term program concerning the development of production specialization and cooperation until 1990."

We devote no less attention to cooperation with socialist countries, starting with our closest neighbors and ending with Cuba in the west and with Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, the outposts of socialism in Southeast Asia, as was spontaneously demonstrated by the recent successful visit of a Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Comrade Gustav Husak.

We respond positively to the interest of a number of Asian, African and Latin American countries to expand bilaterally advantageous cooperation.

As to those countries, we strive for a qualitatively higher development of relations, especially with countries having a socialist orientation.

The Afghan Revolution Has Our Full Support

This is also manifested in our unambiguous and internationalist attitude to the present events in Afghanistan, whose people are implementing--under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party led by Babrak Karmal--the goals of the April revolution, a truly national and democratic revolution. The attacks of bourgeois propaganda on the young revolutionary government in Kabul have a special flavor for us. Didn't the West behave in a similar manner in 1958 when imperialism convinced itself, by the example of the internationalist assistance granted to Czechoslovakia by other socialist countries, that the defense of the gains of socialism is a TRULY COMMON CAUSE OF THE COUNTRIES OF SOCIALISM, which--in its final consequences--prompted imperialism to be realistic and, apart from other things, forced it later on to walk the path of the policy of coexistence and detente?

And doesn't imperialism behave in a similar way now when the Soviet Union grants aid to the Afghan revolution in the form of a limited contingent of troops? Or doesn't imperialism realize, even in this case, that it is precisely this aid which confirms that the socialist countries extend their helping hand to all who have set out along their side and whose existence is threatened from the outside by the forces of reaction? This means, in the final consequence, that the socialist countries undertake essential measures, including military ones--thereby applying the right to individual or collective self-defense in accordance with Article No 51 of the UN Charter--to protect the accomplishments of the people and the security and independence of these countries. Won't the fact that they have again run against the firm dam of socialist solidarity make those forces realize that one cannot use the language of force in dealing with the countries of socialism; that the policy of coexistence, the policy of detente, is the only sensible path for the future? This point should be driven home all the more as there exists a declaration of the highest representatives of the Soviet Union that as soon as all forms of outside interference against the government and the people of Afghanistan are discontinued and guarantees are given, the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan will also cease to be necessary.

The attacks of bourgeois propaganda against the Afghan revolution and the assertion that Afghanistan as a backward Asian country is not ready to walk the path of socialist construction have yet another aspect for us, because 3 decades ago the same thing was being claimed by bourgeois propaganda about Czechoslovakia, only the other way round: Socialism cannot allegedly be built in an industrially advanced European country such as Czechoslovakia because it is suitable only for BACKWARD ASIAN COUNTRIES.

We are also not at all surprised that the fomenting anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan hysteria was eagerly joined by the Chinese leaders. The latest events confirm that, apart from Washington, it is precisely Beijing that takes direct part in the undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan. [paragraph continued]

Thus it again demonstrates socialist essence of its hegemonist policy caused by the elevation of lack of principles to a principle.

The Inevitability of New Disarmament Negotiations

We attribute extraordinary importance to mutually beneficial cooperation with India, a country possessing immense international authority, with which we have been linked for many years by identical interests in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for peace, security, a just economic settlement in the world and a democratic transformation of international relations.

We attentively follow the political developments in Iran. We were, by the way, among the first countries to welcome the revolutionary changes in this country, especially their anti-imperialist nature.

In developing our traditionally friendly relations with progressive Arab states--the roots of which lie in the period of our complete support for their just struggle against colonizers and for national and state independence--we want to do everything for our further mutual drawing closer, for bilaterally beneficial cooperation and for the support of their just demands in the national liberation and anti-imperialist struggle.

It is particularly urgent today when reaction--which at that time stood at the other end of the barricade in the Arab people's historical struggle for freedom--is posing as the friend and protector of the Islamic world which it intimidates with the "threat of communism," without even blushing.

We have welcomed the persuasive victory of the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe. The long-standing armed struggle of the African majority for its legitimate rights thus pushed the borders of freedom further ahead in the south of Africa. It foreshadows the liquidation of the last remnants of colonialism in the world.

We consider as absolutely essential the need to carry on disarmament negotiations. Just as before we continue to stress that the practical application of the conclusions of the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact of November 1978, and their elaboration at last year's session of the committee of ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact would be a powerful driving force for their restoration. What especially matters in the present conditions is the convocation of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament. At the Eighth PZPR Congress Comrade E. Gierek proposed Warsaw as the host of such a conference. We think the conference would certainly exert a positive influence on all disarmament talks taking place. The decision to hold it could be achieved in the course of the Madrid meeting, which is to be opened this fall.

We have a natural interest in progress at all disarmament negotiations--both where we take an active part such as the forum of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe or the Geneva "Committee for Disarmament," and where we do not participate. That applies especially to the ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. In this context we voice our disapproval of the practices aimed at putting off ratification in the U.S. Congress.

Together with fraternal socialist countries we express the view that it is possible to effectively start negotiations even on such a complicated problem as the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. [paragraph continues]

These could even be held outside the framework and before the beginning of new rounds of strategic arms limitation talks; and naturally, only under the condition that NATO will annul its decision of last year to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in some West European states or, in the extreme instance, will officially suspend its implementation.

Each country should contribute, in accordance with its potential and power, to seeking optimal paths for attaining progress in disarmament. We consider it as our specific Czechoslovak contribution the adoption of the "declaration on the international cooperation for attaining the objectives of disarmament" at the last session of the UN General Assembly, which anchored certain rigid political principles--some sort of a *modus operandi*--of mutual, broadly based and methodologically united cooperation of states for the achievement of that goal. We want to make use of the positive results of the vote for further cooperation, not only with the 116 countries that endorsed our initiative, but also with those who had reservations about it, for one reason or another, because we believe that cooperation for the attainment of the objectives of disarmament must be a matter concerning everyone.

We fully support the Soviet Union's demand, recently voiced in A. Gromyko's letter to the UN secretary general, that all negotiations about the extensive number of issues pertaining to disarmament--beginning with the further limitation and reduction of strategic armament and ending with the convocation of a world disarmament conference that has been for various reasons halted or postponed--must be resumed and must continue.

As to the aforementioned Madrid meeting, much will depend on its constructive preparation. Therefore during the current consultations we are pushing the view that its productive success can be assured only when all efforts of the participants concentrate on achieving an agreement on definite and generally advantageous measures with the objective of comprehensively implementing all principles and stipulations of the Helsinki Conference Final Act.

That is also the central idea in our relations with the capitalist states. We want to continue the already existing relations that, and it is not our fault, have slowed down in some spheres with some states. Naturally, we want to continue the dialogue about the issues of bilateral interest. Our mutual relations provide a number of possibilities, particularly vis-a-vis those countries with which solid foundations for relations have already been laid. For that, naturally, bilateral will must exist expressed not only in proclamations, but above all by deeds. In other words: We are not in favor of a dialogue at any price. Relations with us must be properly valued.

To Maximally Mobilize All Peace Forces

And as to the future, we are looking forward to it with justified optimism and deliberation. There is no reason for concern, uncertainty, and even less for mutual intimidation, because the cause of detente lives. The policy of detente has not been exhausted. After all, didn't it sufficiently prove that it is not a one-way street or a deal unilaterally advantageous for the socialist countries only, or that it is not an instrument for the perpetuation of capitalism, class reconciliation or sellout of socialism--as the extreme voices from one or the other side claimed--that, on the contrary, it has gained a sufficiently broad basis and a mass of adherents for its principled philosophy of equal benefits for all? After all, the realistic voices of sober-thinking politicians in the West who do not want the results of detente to go down the drain--are they not the evidence of its usefulness and of the further possibilities of its expansion?

The sources of the policy of detente are, in the first place, the strength and the might of the fraternal socialist countries finally closed around the Soviet Union, expressed by a determined resistance to the cooling-off of international relations and the martial ambitions of the irresponsible ones.

In that conviction we are being stiffened above all by the Soviet Union's unshakable decision to pursue that course in the future, which was expressed by L.I. Brezhnev when he said: "AGAINST THE DOCTRINE OF WAR MYSTERY AND FEVERISH ARMAMENT WE COUNTERPOSE THE DOCTRINE OF CONSISTENT STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE WORLD. WE ARE CONSISTENTLY CONTINUING THE LENINIST FOREIGN POLICY AND DEFEND THE BANNER OF PEACE, FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF NATIONS, THE BANNER OF SOCIAL PROGRESS."

Also the people of Czechoslovakia, now in the eighties as previously in the seventies, press for the deepening of the process of detente and not for its destruction; for rapprochement and mutual understanding among nations and not for their artificial estrangement and hostility; for disarmament negotiations and not for escalating armament.

As the report of the CPSC Central Committee Presidium at the 15th CPSC Central Committee session stressed, "ONE MUST MAXIMALLY MOBILIZE ALL FORCES AND UNTIRINGLY CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE FOR THE PRESERVATION AND CONTINUATION OF DETENTE AND AGAINST THE RETURN TO THE 'COLD WAR.'" We do not intend to be just observers of that policy; we intend to be its active co-creators, a factor of its deepening and expansion, a creative factor because we see the policy of detente not as a sudden reversal of feelings but as a long-term process.

BILAK MESSAGE AT MEETING MARKING LENIN'S BIRTH

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[Speech by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSC Central Committee, at a meeting at the Smetana Theater in Prague to mark the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth--live]

[Text] Comrades, dear friends: We have gathered here to commemorate the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, a simple man, an extremely modest human being yet a brilliant thinker and revolutionary, the leader of the first socialist country in the world, the leader not only of the Soviet people but of all progressive mankind. His image has not faded with the passage of time; on the contrary, more and more people get to know it and carry him in their hearts. Lenin's name has become a torch which illuminates the path of all those who are fighting for social and national liberation, for a happy life in peace and democracy, for a better future.

When the founder of scientific socialism, Karl Marx, characterized the content of the social transformations in the 19th century he said that throughout this period that which was started by the French bourgeois revolution had so far been carried out in Europe. We are justified in saying about the 20th century that the Great October Socialist Revolution marked the beginning of a new era which was characterized by the implementation of the brilliant teachings of V. I. Lenin. Workers and peasants, politicians and scientists, writers and poets, composers, painters and sculptors, film screen writers and actors--all sections of the working people are expressing in every new form their most intimate relationship to the gigantic personality which has placed an indelible seal on fundamental social transformations of our era.

All those who cherish the destiny of the people are constantly coming back to Lenin. Lenin's work has become an inexhaustible source of theory and practice for those who are building a new socially just system as well as for those who are fighting for national and social liberation. When recalling V.I. Lenin Czechoslovak communists and our entire people pay tribute also to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which is consistently defending and developing Lenin's heritage. The example of the CPSU, led by its Leninist Central Committee headed by the last Leninist, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is an inspiration for the CPCZ. We will continue to advance side by side with the Soviet communists in firm unity between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet people along the path paved for us by Lenin.

As a great follower of Marx and Engels who transformed socialism from a utopia into a science, Lenin developed their teaching in the period of imperialism, proletarian and national liberation revolutions.

By the creative application of the methods of dialectical materialism he has enriched all components of Marxism by new conclusions, and he thus raised them to a higher degree and translated them into reality. Lenin deepened the teaching of Marx and Engels about the historical mission of the working class, about the hegemony of the proletariat, about the inevitability of the alliance between the working class and the peasantry and other sections of the working people, about the dictatorship of the proletariat. We are grateful to Lenin for the establishment of a workers' party of a new type, a party of communists which embodies the commonsense, honor and conscience of the present epoch. The communist movement considers Lenin's theory on the socialist revolution and building socialism as the greatest contribution to Marxism. Lenin discovered the main laws governing the transition from capitalism to socialism as well as the prospects of social development.

He was the first to understand that in the era of imperialism conditions are being created for the unity of the revolutionary, workers and national liberation movements, for the formation of a broad anti-imperialist front which is today a reality.

The decree on peace authored by Vladimir Ilich Lenin was one of the first decisions taken by the Soviet land. He was also the author of the concept of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social order, which after long tenacious efforts by the socialist countries has become the main principle of international relations.

We rightly describe Leninism as the Marxism of today. Anyone who would want to explain these teachings arbitrarily and adjust them to his own image, to rid it of its class content, cannot be considered a Marxist or a revolutionary. The representatives of the bourgeoisie and various renegades have repeatedly in this century damned and buried Leninism. Their pseudo-scientific assessments, even if they are constantly being revived, remain dead, whereas Lenin's teachings are alive and are shown to advance victoriously through the world. Under the banner of Leninism the communist society is being built in the Soviet Union. Under the banner of Leninism socialism is developing in our country and in a great number of other countries. The world communist movement is being strengthened. New successes are being achieved by the progressive forces all over the world in the struggle against the rule of capitalism, for social and national liberation.

All the victories achieved so far by the revolutionary movement prove the historical correctness of Leninism and confirm that it had and has international validity. For Lenin, as for Marx and Engels, the revolutionary theory had sense for the very reason that it helped revolutionary practice, and that it was the instrument of change in the world.

II. 24 Apr 80

019

Lenin was aware that there was no vacuum in the ideological sphere, and that if our ideology does not begin to act, then another, hostile one, would start to act immediately. We know that it was necessary to give a clear and principled reply for every question connected with the struggle against capitalism, its ideology and also with the problem and difficulties which arise in the building of socialism, because in the opposite case it is possible that uncertainties and disorientation could arise among the working people.

Even during the most important times, when it was necessary to solve extremely demanding tasks of the revolution, the building of the new state under the extremely complicated conditions of civil war and intervention, hunger and disruption, Lenin never for a moment failed to wage the struggle against any deviation from Marxism, against various forms of revisionism, and consistently developed Marxist theory and on its basis searched for the correct ways out of the situation. It was in this difficult period that Lenin wrote his outstanding theoretical works such as "State Revolution," "Proletarian Revolution and Renegade (word indistinct)," "The Infantile Disease of Leftism," and many others which have become the essential guide for the Soviet people and for the whole international communist movement.

In spite of all the obstacles placed by international capitalism into the path of the first socialist society, in spite of the fact that it was necessary to overcome backwardness and disruption, that there was a lack of experiences and that it was necessary to examine the untried and the unknown, the firm foundations of a new and more just social order were laid.

In the spirit of Lenin's heritage industrialization was realized under the conditions of the complicated situation of capitalist encirclement, agriculture was collectivized, the cultural revolution was realized and a firm alliance of Soviet nations was built.

The Soviet Union is today a mighty industrial power whose agriculture is developing successfully. It has a leading place in the expansion of science, education, culture and art, and the first place in the conquest of space. The CPCZ was born under the sign of Leninism. It was formed on the Leninist principles as the advance guard of the working class and the working people, and was steered in the hard struggles against the rule of capitalism and in the struggle against fascism. On the basis of the Leninist teachings it waged a victorious struggle against the bourgeoisie in February 1948 and brought the victory of socialism to our people. On the basis of these teachings we are building the developed socialist society.

Whenever there was a deviation from Marxism-Leninism and its replacement by various revisionist theories, as occurred in 1968, we always had to reap bitter fruit. Referring to the lessons we must constantly consult with Lenin, master his method of the main link, examine not just the results, but above all their causes, and solve them. Lenin did not have an easy time in his life. He lived and worked under difficult conditions. He even experienced defeats, yet he never succumbed to skepticism, he never lost his certainty and granite faith in the triumph of socialism and communism, based on his communist conviction and on his unbreakable confidence in the popular masses.

We hated whining and panic-mongering, sloganeering and self-complacency and the opportunist avoidance of responsibilities. This, too, we must learn from Lenin. In order to overcome various difficulties the Leninist teaching and the Leninist style of work must be applied with even greater consistency.

This demands profound devotion to the ideas of the communist party, Marxism-Leninism, the interests of the working people, true patriotism and internationalism.

From Lenin we must learn to react more promptly to new conditions which arise in building socialism at home as well as to changes in the political situation in the world. Political-educational work, propaganda and agitation must be arranged in such a way that people understand the relationship between the economy, politics and ideology, that requirements are always conditioned by possibilities and the possibilities are created by us.

We must explain far more openly that all that is necessary is attainable today. Not even our generation will solve, nor can it solve, everything. What is more, imperialism is doing everything it can to create as many obstacles as possible along our road.

Just as Lenin, we must also promptly distinguish the tasks which are the most urgent at a given time so that we may concentrate all our energy and resources on their solution. That is why the CPCE Central Committee is focusing its prime attention on the consistent fulfillment of the line mapped out by the 15th CPCE Congress. The 15th session of the CPCE Central Committee is orientating the entire party and society toward this objective. This session placed the most urgent emphasis on the first link between political-educational and ideological work with the organizations of the National Front.

That is the only way we can achieve lasting successes in building an advanced socialist society. We are convinced that the results of the 15th session, as pointed out in his concluding speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCE Central Committee and president of the CSSR, will become a fresh impulse in the struggle for the further development of our socialist fatherland.

The method by which Lenin created a genuinely collective spirit at work and placed demands on personal responsibility must remain a constant source of learning. Even though he enjoyed enormous authority and rights he always made sure that all major questions should be discussed collectively, but he also stood undaunted against the kind of collectiveness which in actual fact concealed personal irresponsibility. Lenin stressed that the main principle of leadership is when a certain person is fully responsible for the accomplishment of a given job of work. Lenin devoted immense attention to the national economy, to labor discipline, to records and supervision and above all to the initiative and commitment of the working people. He mercilessly criticized self-indulgence and craftiness, subjectivism and bureaucracy. These bad habits are not rampant in our society but they do occur and, as the 15th CPCE Congress clearly stated, we must decidedly oppose them and, what is most important, eliminate them.

How many good resolutions to increase the efficiency and quality of entire work we have! But how slowly they are being implemented! Without a consistent implementation of this principle however, we cannot be real managers, because only this creates the prerequisites for the constant increase of the material and cultural standards of the people. How topical is Lenin's requirement to control people and to control the actual fulfillment of work. In this, he stressed, and only in this, is the core of the entire work, the entire policy.

As is well known, Vladimir Ilich Lenin considered the link with the masses to be the most important condition of power of the party. As the front-ranking representative of the communist party and the Soviet state, Lenin constantly felt the need to compare his views with the views of working people.

Workers and peasants were for Lenin, as Nadezhda Krupskaya wrote, lively and hard-working people who had lived through a lot, done a lot of thinking and who were implementing revolution and building socialism.

In a report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium delivered at the 15th session of the Central Committee, it was stressed that the unity of the party and the people is our most valuable political capital, the main sources of power and firmness of the socialist system and one of the decisive prerequisites for the successful solution of today's and tomorrow's tasks. We must not relax, not even for a moment, in our effort to gain constantly and strengthen the faith of the people in the policy of our party. Such a Leninist approach helps us to win over still broader strata of working people for the policy of the party and this enables us to overcome even the most complex difficulties and fulfill all the challenging tasks.

Esteemed Comrades: The durability and correctness of the Leninist teaching has been shown by such great historical events of the 20th century as the Great October Socialist Revolution, the victory of the Soviet Union in the great patriotic war, the formation of the world socialist community, the creation of the real socialism, the disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism, democratic anti-imperialist revolutions, as well as the development of the revolutionary workers' and national liberation movements throughout the entire world.

Under the flag of Leninism, the socialist countries' community is growing and strengthening. This is the greatest achievement and support of the international workers' class and all forces which are waging irreconcilable struggle against imperialist oppression, for social and national liberation. The socialist community, embodied in the real socialism, the most dynamic forces of the present world, is an example of the concrete implementation of Lenin's heritage and the creation of the internationalist union of the world revolutionary movement.

The mutual relation of power between capitalism and socialism, between the working class and big capital, is not an abstract concept. It is directly linked with the existence and influence of the Soviet Union and the world socialist system and with their influence on the development in the world. Without the existence of this socialist reality, and above all the Soviet Union, socialism would remain only a theoretical hypothesis, and philosophers would have learned discussions and arguments about socialism only as some kind of an ideal. It is not difficult to imagine how imperialism would behave if it did not face such a force which the countries of the real socialism represent today. Its entire imperialist oppressive machinery would be set in motion against communists, working class and democrats and any kind of attempt to free working people from the system of unkind exploitation would be suppressed. Wars as the logical instruments of solution of imperialist disputes and oppression of nations and working masses would be a logical phenomena of this era. Colonialism would continue by its iron hand breaking any kind of attempt for national liberation and independence.

All the sociopolitical theories, with the exception of Marxism-Leninism, which assess these facts, only divert attention from the objective realities. It is impossible to stand for socialism and at the same time not to recognize the decisive role played in the world by the Soviet Union and the socialist community. The Soviet Union has a thousand times been damned and attacked by world bourgeoisie and reaction, and yet it overcame all blockades, interventions fascist aggression, psychological and cold wars. This is like an unconquerable granite rock, the hope of mankind for a better, truly humane life in peace.

25

Vladimir Ilich Lenin left to all mankind the instructions for the solving of the most urgent question of our time--namely, the question of peace. Many thinkers and politicians have balked, written, dreamed of and tried for peace. Lenin, however, worked out realistic roads on how to achieve it. Lenin did not approach the question of peace as an abstract idea, but revealed its inseparable unity with the process of the world's revolutionary transformation.

In the revolutionary struggle by the working class, in its unstoppable march in the history of mankind and in the victory of socialism he saw that material strength which for the first time in history was capable of effectively making a stand against war, of safeguarding peace and being its decisive support.

Lenin proved that even under the conditions when there existed in the world both capitalist and socialist societies, it was not necessary that the natural and unavoidable class struggle between them assumed the form of war. In the manner that socialism gains in strength and power and its influence on international happenings increases, it can step by step enforce the demand that the mutual relations between the capitalist and socialist countries be guided by the principle of peaceful coexistence.

The USSR, by the side of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, is constantly guided by Lenin's heritage. The struggle for socialism in our country, for the strengthening of the positions of socialism in Europe and in the world, for the further successes of the revolutionary workers' movement and of the national liberation struggle are in our policies always indivisibly linked with the struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression, against the cold war, for the maintenance and strengthening of peace, for disarmament, for the establishment of a reliable system of peaceful relations.

The process of detente brought far-reaching advantages not only to Europe, but to all nations, to all countries in the world. The socialist countries never succumbed to the illusion that detente would be some sort of idyll of international relations. Vladimir Ilich Lenin emphasized at the start of the twenties that the greatest difficulty in the struggle against the danger of war was the overcoming of the misconception that it was a simple, clear and comparatively easy question.

Every day convinces us that detente is a process of the persistent class struggle between imperialism, on the one hand, and socialism, the working people in the capitalist countries and the nations fighting for freedom and independence, on the other.

We must always bear in mind that imperialism has not lost nor will it lose its aggressive character, that the socialist countries and progressive democratic and peace forces the world over must wage a consistent struggle against those forces of international monopolistic capital which are closely linked with the feverish arms race, with the militarisation of politics and the economy, with the continuing expansion and hegemonistic policy and with the preparations of fresh military adventures.

For this reason the march by U.S. imperialism against detente has neither surprised us nor caught us unprepared. It is merely proof of the class hatred with which the militaristic circles of international imperialism react to the successes achieved by socialism, to the determined struggle waged by the working people against capital and against the successes achieved by the nations for their liberation.

The alarm, and even fear of international imperialism is being evoked by the fact that everywhere it felt itself to be an unrestricted master over the wealth of the nature and the lives of the people. Nations of one country after another are liberating themselves definitively from the imperialist yoke and are entering the path of real independence. It is quite natural that still more developing countries are seeking the solution in the noncapitalist path of development which alone can give the opportunity of liquidating historical backwardness. Socialist Cuba can be an example. It, in a short historical period, with the help of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, removed ailments from which the great majority of Latin American countries suffer from, namely, famine, illness, poverty, unemployment and illiteracy of the popular masses.

Thus in practice, the validity of the regularity discovered by Vladimir Ilich Lenin about the various ways of the revolutionary rebirth of the world, about the transition of hundred million's masses from colonial and dependent countries to socialism, is being proved. And it is quite clear, Vladimir Ilich Lenin said, that in the forthcoming decisive clashes of the world revolutions, the movements of the majority of the population of the earth, first of all aiming at national liberation, will turn against capitalism and imperialism and will play, I think, a much greater revolutionary role than we are expecting.

Lenin's conclusions, that with the help of the proletariat of advanced countries they can transfer to socialism avoiding the capitalist stage of development, are a great encouragement and help for nations of those developing countries which have decided to follow the path of socialist orientation. In an attempt to stop and turn back this progress of events, imperialism recently has been turning more and more to the traditional and typical policy of violence. And at the same time, it is attempting to evoke an impression that the national liberation movement and the revolutionary changes in the developing world are a result of some kind of interference from outside and the export of the revolution from socialist countries; in other words, something which is being imposed upon developing countries against their will. As if the wish for independence, for freedom and a real human life had to be imposed upon anyone! Vladimir Ilich Lenin in his time gave a clear answer to these fabrications when he said: Revolutions do not happen to order, they do not adapt to one or another situation, but they mature in the process of historical development and break out in situations conditioned by a complex of a number of internal and external causes.

Imperialists need the various fabrications and loud propaganda about some kind interference of socialist countries to mask, conceal and justify their constant interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the support of reactionary forces and the export of counterrevolution. They are trying to justify brutal and bloody intervention against nations which rise against dictatorships and oppressive regimes who are the last hope of imperialist exploitation in Asia, Africa and Latin America. By the hysterical reaction to the people's revolutions in Iran, Afghanistan, Nicaragua and other countries, imperialism attempts above all to keep or renew its rule over them and to take their natural wealth. They do not care about any kind of freedoms and human rights. The concrete help of socialist states has saved the Kampuchean people from genocide, and it has helped the national independence of Angola, Ethiopia and Afghanistan. The Soviet Union supports unequivocally the defense of the Iranian revolution, and stands against imperialist interference in the development of this country. This is a principled policy which has continuity. For example, at the sixth so-called Prague conference of Bolshevik parties, a resolution was adopted expressing support for the national liberation struggle of the Persian people.

The Soviet Union, faithful to its agreements, gave a helping hand to the Afghan people in the most critical time for the independence of the Afghan state fatally threatened by (the invasion) of counterrevolutionary forces from abroad.

Together with a campaign of hatred against the Soviet Union unleashed by U.S. ruling circles, voices were heard saying that the Soviet Union was marking time and was in no hurry to offer military aid. This is something which we heard in our country, too, in 1968. In this case the saying holds good, that he who gives promptly gives twice as much. There was an acute danger that the best sons and daughters of the Afghan people would be murdered by gangs of the overthrown feudal henchmen with the generous assistance of U.S. and Chinese instructors. White terror and fascist brutalities in Chile are a sufficiently serious warning to the world, and an alert to make sure that this should never be allowed to happen again. To express solidarity to the dead and defeated, when human lives could be saved, and the revolution consolidated, is no demonstration of internationalist solidarity. Internationalism, as Lenin said, is not just empty phrases or expressions of solidarity or resolutions, but deeds. Sooner or later even those people in the West and elsewhere who, in appraising the events in Afghanistan have still not freed themselves from reactionary bourgeois propaganda, will understand that the Soviet Union was unable to ignore the request of the Afghan Government. This was based on the treaty on friendship, goodneighborly relations and cooperation. And the Soviet Union always fulfills its obligations. What is more, without this help the revolution would have been defeated and the Afghan people would have lost everything they had gained by the revolution.

War hysteria, utter irresponsibility, the ignoring of the genuine needs of mankind and the recklessness displayed by the highest representatives of the United States can cause considerable damage and postpone the solution of important international problems. But we are convinced that mankind will not allow itself to be turned away from the road of peace, and that the forces of peace and progress will triumph. This will not be easy. It will require a great deal of energy and resources, firmness and Leninist commonsense and courage.

The United States is trying to intimidate the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries: It is launching a boycott, and it is arbitrarily canceling accepted commitments in economic and scientific-technical cooperation. By applying economic and other pressure, it is jeopardizing mutual relations. This is nothing new. Four years after the Great October Socialist Revolution, in connection with similar attempts by the Western powers, Lenin said: "In those 4 years we have heard many threats, and they were such terrible threats that we cannot be afraid of even one of them. As regards the blockade, experience has shown that it is not clear for whom it is more difficult, for those who are being blockaded or for those who are blockading."

When today attempts are again being made to apply economic and other pressure on the Soviet Union, this is only a demonstration of the outright pathological inability to grasp the experience of history and learn from it. The Soviet Union can today rely on an incomparably greater economic and moral-political potential, on immense possibilities and the strength of its economy, science and technology and on the experience and devotion of its people, who under the leadership of their Leninist party emerged victorious even in the most difficult trials of the Civil War and World War II, and what is more, at a time when the Soviet Union was the only socialist country. Today there exists the entire great international community of socialism. Throughout the world there are many good friends of ours who categorically reject the U.S. policy of war hysteria and blackmail.

Our Czechoslovak people have also experienced the method of imperialist intimidation and boycott. They tried to put an iceberg of cold war around us by a policy of embargo as well as counterrevolution. They caused considerable damage to us, as well as difficulties. But Czechoslovakia did not stop developing. It is an all-round advanced, modern socialist state with high living and cultural standards.

The socialist countries will wage a determined struggle against all attempts to destroy the process of detente, and they will fight with even greater intensity for its deepening. They will continue to strive for the limitation of arms and for disarmament, counter all imperialist attempts at artificial condemnation and at creating hostility between the people. They will use all their energy to further rapprochement and mutual understanding.

All the peace-loving and progressive world and also our nations heard with hope the words of Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, when he said that against the U.S. doctrine of war hysteria and feverish rearming, we place the doctrine of steadfast struggle for peace and security in the world. Because of the principled and considered stance adopted by the Soviet Union, mankind does not lose its belief that the policy of detente will continue, that peace will triumph over war. On the side of socialism, progress and peace stand powerful and invincible social forces. We are proud that our homeland is also part of this peace-loving, progressive and humane current. The CPCU and Czechoslovak people will do everything for the mobilization of progressive and peace forces and for their further growth. We see in the cohesion of the socialist community the firm foundation and safeguard for the future, the main guarantee for world peace. We will continue to expand by all means close cooperation with all revolutionary and democratic forces of the world for the victory of peace and social progress.

Esteemed comrades, the most worthy celebration of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's 110th anniversary is to work for the ideals to which he dedicated his life. They are the happiness and well-being of man, the liberation of all working people and nations from oppression, and the establishment of a truly democratic and just social system. In our condition, this means specifically that everyone fulfills the tasks entrusted to him in a dedicated and conscientious manner, and that we consistently implement the decisions set out by the 19th congress.

We have entered the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and we are also approaching intensive preparations for the 16th CPCU Congress, at which with communist challenge and steadfastness we will account for the implementation of the tasks set out by the 15th congress and adopt resolutions on the further development of our society. We know full well that as far as good successes are concerned, we are not doing as well as we would wish. It is necessary to mobilize all forces and resources so that as much as possible is achieved in the coming period. In order to do so, it is necessary to increase primarily the political activity of all party and state organs, the economic sphere, the National Front and all our society.

This year is also marked by the fact that we recall the 39th anniversary of the end of World War II and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army. The day of 9 May was the day of victory in the most dreadful war in history unleashed by fascist Germany. Not only is it our great festive day, but it is also a historically important day for all the world's peace-loving forces. We will never forget that it was the Soviet Union, founded by Lenin, that it was the Soviet people, led by the Leninist party, which bore the main burden of the war, made the greatest sacrifices and saved many nations from slavery and extermination.

The ideals of Lenin remain the inexhaustible source of teachings for the revolutionaries of the whole world, by which they are inspired in the building of socialism and communism, in the struggle for national and social freedom, in the struggle for a world without war and without (paras). The CPCE is and remains faithful in bearing and realizing Lenin's immortal heritage.

Long live Leninism, the international teaching of the whole world's working people!

Long live the Leninist CPSU and the Soviet people, builders of communism!

Long live the CPCE and the Czechoslovak people, who are taking the Leninist road toward the victory of socialism and communism! [applause]

COMMUNIST PARTIES OPPOSING LENINISM CRITICIZED

AU231348 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Apr 80 p 6

[Ivan Hlivka article: "The Class Essence of Internationalism: Lenin and the International Communist Movement"]

[Excerpts] If we today, on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of the birth of the genius of our epoch, V. I. Lenin, recall his immeasurable significance for the world communist movement, it is not without justification. The justification consists in the fact that anticommunists and opportunists are making ever greater efforts to cast doubt on the Leninist principles of communist strategy and policy for the requirements of the present international class struggle.

Bourgeois and revisionist ideologues reproach Lenin's theoretical conclusions for having allegedly a purely "Russian" character. However, he who knows at least a little about Lenin's life and work knows that he examined and generalized facts from all countries and parts of the world, that he analyzed the entire world development. Lenin studied the laws governing the evolution of capitalism and the processes of capitalism in its imperialist stage and formulated invaluable and inspiring ideas concerning the characteristics of the struggle for socialism precisely in the countries of advanced capitalism.

Today some opportunists refer to the diverse conditions under which the communist parties work and, on this basis, cast doubt on or even directly dismiss the internationalist strategy of the communist movement. In other words, they cast doubt on the very foundation of the existence of an international communist movement, because he who does not acknowledge the internationalist unity of the fundamental principles of revolutionary policy reduces, to say the least, the international communist movement to the arithmetic sum of individual parties whose policies have nothing in common.

Some opportunists claim that there is not even any such thing as international capitalism but only capitalism in individual countries. Thus, they deny the fact that "capitalism is an international force" (K. Marx). From this it logically follows that a united internationalist, anti-monopoly and anti-imperialist strategy of communists is useless and unnecessary.

Naturally, communists do work in a certain national situation and defend primarily the interests of the workers class and other working people in their countries. However, at the same time, they implement universal fundamental interests of the workers class irrespective of the country of origin. After all, they are facing a common adversary--international imperialism. That is why national tasks must be closely connected with internationalist tasks. It is precisely this connection and its logic which opportunists refuse to understand. They do not want to come to understand that the specific situation in their countries is only a stage in a long-term historical process, only an element in a system of global connections, as Lenin said.

Lenin followed international developments very attentively. When, after the October revolution, the world revolutionary current was joined by its third component--the national liberation movement--he immediately noted that this also meant an expansion of the contents of revolutionary internationalism. That conclusion of Lenin's is particularly important and topical in the present period, which is characterized by an immense upswing of national liberation movements and by the socialist orientation of many of them.

But what is the position assumed by opportunists? To put it briefly, it is a position devoid of principles. On the one hand they criticize revolutionary internationalism, as demonstrated by their attitude to the Soviet Union's internationalist aid to the Afghan people's democratic revolution and the Afghan people. On the other hand, to substantiate their unwillingness to cooperate with revolutionary parties and their compromising attitude to bourgeois and reformist parties and movements, they declare the principles of proletarian internationalism to be "narrow" and "outdated." The Leninist views concerning the contents of proletarian internationalism do not allegedly correspond to the present development trends in the world. They are presenting the following arguments: Since the range of democratic forces fighting for peace and social progress is expanding strongly at present, communists must sacrifice their unity for the sake of a wider alliance with those forces. International solidarity allegedly transcends the framework of proletarian internationalism, which must be, therefore, replaced with a "new" internationalism that would be wider and would comprise all progressive democratic forces.

From that it follows, according to them, that proletarian internationalism must be deprived of its class essence and transformed into some sort of shapeless unification of everyone with everyone. The leading role of the workers class and the communist movement is uncalled for in such an internationalism.

Marxist-Leninists reject such a nonclass interpretation of the purpose of proletarian internationalism. They insist that it is the world socialist community and the communist movement that is the main factor of solidarity today, because its firmness and strength determine decisively the successes of the world anti-imperialist struggle, not a so-called third force, nor "a new European left." Above all, the unity of the communist and revolutionary movement is the factor that will decide with final validity the outcome of the struggle between socialism and capitalism.

One can sometimes hear or read the absurd view that traditional internationalism is allegedly based on a neglect of the national peculiarities and interests of the communist parties. The arguments used are the experiences from the Communist Internationale. One cannot agree with that. There were certain shortcomings in the practice of the Comintern but they were insignificant compared with what that international communist organization did for the communist movement at that time and today.

Life has confirmed the Leninist principles of communist relations. In the present conditions when the Marxist-Leninist parties have become experienced leaders of masses and some of them direct the construction of a new society in their countries, bilateral and multilateral international and regional meetings between their leading representatives are an effective form of cooperation and solution of common tasks. A characteristic feature in the relations between communist parties is that they combine common interests and duties. Nothing is, in essence, changed by the fact that some people in certain parties have an aversion to fulfilling internationalist tasks and to cooperation within the movement's framework.

The struggle against revisionism and opportunism is an important and serious task. Lenin wrote that "it is impossible to bring about a true international unification of workers if we fail to resolutely settle accounts with opportunism." His warning that the struggle against imperialism and its policy is an empty cliché if communists do not fight opportunism at the same time is being confirmed.

Guided by those ideas and historical traditions, Marxist-Leninist parties are fighting for a unity of their efforts, for the coordination of their revolutionary anti-imperialist activity. That is also documented by the preparations of the majority of European communist parties for the joint meeting that will be held in Paris in a few days to discuss topical questions of peace and disarmament.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA: MANAGERS MUST BE POLITICALLY AWARE

AU251311 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Leninist Style of a Director's Work"]

[Excerpts] The function of a director is combined, directly and indirectly, with duties of a primary political significance. Every good director will confirm that at least 50 percent of his activity is that of a political worker, and he will also certainly acknowledge that successes are determined to approximately the same extent by correct and efficient political work, by the activity of the party organization and that of the social organizations in the enterprise. That is why it is necessary to demand and urge that every director know and implement the Leninist style of work. Here success depends on a thorough theoretical and practical training for tasks, linked with devotion to socialism, tenacity, persistence, a sense of purpose supported by organizational talents, and morality.

There already exists a rich literature on the work and possible working methods and styles of leading cadres in enterprises. Under socialist conditions its foundations were laid by V.I. Lenin who, immediately after the victory of the socialist revolution, devoted his attention to the methods for organizing and directing the national economy. Side by side with political mistakes, Lenin called conceit, haughtiness and superciliousness of executives, malicious prettling and hackneyed phrases, and organizational impotence the greatest enemies of the advance of the socialist revolution.

Nevertheless facts show us that a person can scarcely work in a Leninist way if there have been shortcomings in the process of selecting and shaping him. What do we have in mind? The fact is that prerequisites for fulfilling the function of a director, and not only a director of an enterprise, do not appear in a person overnight. They are the result of a long-term process. [paragraph continues]

Quite a lot of people are ambitious. They want to become "somebody." They want to assert themselves socially. This does not mean in the least that they are careerists, but it does not rule out their having honest intentions or setting themselves goals corresponding to their abilities. Nothing would be achieved without healthy ambition. It motivates people and the way they apply their time and strength. In the same way that organizational facts do not become obvious overnight, it is also impossible to decide from one hour to the next on who can be a director. Despite the fact that we have cadre reserves, as a rule the controls state that they are not being used with sufficient consistency. But still under our conditions we are able to check on every person. We can ascertain what he has in him, whether it is his drive, desires and ambition that prevail, or his mental vitality as a true fighter. The people's abilities grow and are manifested in specific work. Fighters are steeled in the fire of battle. It should be a written rule that cadres with prospects of growth should pass through the "fire" of the most complicated sectors. They should take over the collectives, workshops, operations and plants that are lagging behind the most.... They should prove their worth in overcoming organizational difficulties, eliminating shortcomings and mastering technological processes, so as to prove that they do not fear problems, do not run away from them, so as to prove that they can master them and succeed in turning the situation around, that they can achieve positive and valuable results.

In this way we would prevent questions we can sometimes hear: Who should be given priority, a "professionally" or a "politically" oriented worker? I believe we have overcome this phase. Our universities have trained many experts. Many of them have continued to expand their outlook; they have become specialists. At the same time they have joined in political work. They have held, and hold, party functions and functions in our social organizations; their professional efficiency is coupled with political maturity. Only such a combination of the two basic components forms the main prerequisite for becoming a good executive. Here we have nothing to forgive and to excuse any more.

Any conciliatory attitude would backfire. We should reflect on what actually happens with certain people as soon as they settle in a director's chair. As long as they were "rank-and-file" workers, they sparkled with energy. They showed initiative and outdid themselves in submitting proposals. No sooner have they put away their letter of appointment than it is as though everything has been cut off. Suddenly they relax, both figuratively and literally speaking. They begin to enjoy their authority, their function, life itself. Gradually they replace their active attitude by a defensive one. They confuse friends and "friends." Whoever points out mistakes and shortcomings to them in a comradely way, loses their favor. Whoever bows and scrapes is "in their good books."

We know many directors who are implementing the correct principles of democratic management. But we must ask: Do our captains of industry not occupy themselves also with a lot of unnecessary things, with secondary questions? Do they have time for working out concepts, for thinking, for seeking out connections in the development of the enterprise, for informal work with the people, for checking on how the basic measures are being implemented? Undoubtedly, the style of work of quite a number of directors is being disrupted by a multitude of small problems, by the situation in supplier-consignee relations. The sequence of tasks is often turned the other way round. Large and small problems are being "extinguished," while the conceptual aspects retreat into the background and the operational aspects occupy an overwhelming part of the working time.

What kind of man should a director be? Perhaps a dandy in a smart fashionable suit made to measure, who sits all day in a large architect-designed study? Or should he be a real socialist organizer of production, who feels at home in the workshops, who knows by name the workers on whom he can rely in the most complicated moments, in solving all and any problems? Obviously he should be a person to whose office the innovators, improvers, inventors and everyone capable of applying his mind for the benefit of the matter in hand would always find an open door.

Our directors already know that on 1 January next year we will enter a period in which we will be applying stricter principles to the management of our economy. We will be doing so under harsher conditions, when the collectives' results--and the extent to which the remuneration funds will be filled--will depend on organizational and task fulfillment abilities, on the ability to rally people around oneself, and when both the positive features and the shortcomings of executives will be more strikingly manifested.

A director's chair cannot be a place of repose. There is certain ~~less~~ in comparing enterprise directors to captains of our industry, and a piece of the truth of life lies herein. As in the army, in industry, too, this "rank" demands a whole man, a man doing effective work, an efficient man, a man who knows how to organize correctly his daily regime, who systematically and deliberately adds to his knowledge and who takes care of the enterprise he is heading in the proper way.

The materialization of the set of measures [for perfecting the management of national economy] will influence the style of work and the life rhythm of directors. It will provide an impetus to make them show what it means to work well and efficiently, on the level of the demands of the day. We must take further steps to prevent them from proceeding in their activities in any way other than in a Leninist way.

BRIEFS

SPRING SOWING RESULTS--Roughly 457,000 of the planned 939,000 hectares, that is 48.6 percent of the total acreage, have been sown with spring cereals in the CSSR. Of the sown acreage, 43.1 percent is in the Czech Socialist Republic (CSR) and 66.6 percent in Slovakia. Roughly 47 percent of barley has not been sown yet, although in many places it should replace spring wheat, which could not be sown due to bad weather. Legumina have been sown on 43.9 percent of the planned acreage; here 38.5 percent of the sown acreage is in the CSR, and 53.3 percent in Slovakia. Sowing deadlines for sugar beet, the middle of April, have been adhered to only on one-fifth of the total planned acreage in the CSR; in the CSSR sugar beet has been sown on roughly 90,000 hectares, that is, about 41.6 percent. Only 46.8 percent of the total acreage of early potatoes, 13,790 hectares, was sown in the CSSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Apr 80 p 1 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH JAPAN--The seventh joint session of the Japanese economic committee attached to the Czechoslovak Chamber of Trade and Industry and of the Japan-Czechoslovak economic committee attached to the Japanese Association for Trade with the USSR and the European countries ended in Tokyo yesterday. At the close they signed a joint protocol which defines the development of relations between Japan and the CSSR in the sphere of trade, industrial cooperation and cooperation on third markets. The two sides concluded concrete agreements on cooperation in the sphere of the chemical industry, engineering and the consumer goods industry. [Text]
[Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Apr 80 p 7 AU]

SINDERMANN MEETS WITH PARLIAMENTARIANS IN BRUSSELS

LD232216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1425 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Brussels--Problems of peaceful coexistence and the endeavours of states with differing systems for detente and disarmament were the focus of a discussion on Wednesday in the Brussels parliament between the Horst Sindermann-led People's Chamber delegation and Belgian senators and deputies. Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, president of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, who led the exchange of views, emphasized the usefulness of this meeting, since Belgium is very much interested in peace and cooperation with other European countries.

After Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, briefly lectured on the GDR's stance on the main questions of the topical international development, the participants had a constructive exchange of views. Representatives of various parliamentary groups, among them the Flemish Christian Democratic Deputy Wivine de Mester; the deputy and chairman of the Belgian Communist Party, Louis van Geyt; and the deputy chairman of the Foreign Political Chamber Committee, and Flemish socialist politician Van Elewyck, gave their points of view.

Sindermann named as the main concern of GDR foreign policy the endeavor to halt the arms race, for concrete steps towards arms limitation and transforming political into military detente. In order to reestablish effective talks on the reduction of nuclear missile arms in Europe it is necessary to withdraw or suspend the NATO decision on the new medium-range nuclear missiles.

The GDR, which realizes its policy of detente as part of the agreed peace policy of the socialist community of states, advocates, as the People's Chamber president emphasized, intensive preparations for a conference on detente and disarmament in Europe. The Madrid meeting must also be considered in this sense as a constructive continuation of the accords of the Helsinki Final Act. A decision on convening a European disarmament conference could on the whole have a positive effect on the continent's development.

The Belgian parliamentarians expressed their concern with the increased tensions in the world and underlined their efforts for peace and security in Europe. Senator Kevers briefed the guests on the latest demarche by the socialist, Christian Democrat and communist parliamentarians. It demands from the Belgian Government initiatives favoring international detente. The demarche supports the convening of a European disarmament conference and advocates the creation of a region in central Europe free from nuclear weapons. The parliamentarians also demand that the Belgian Government extend its time for consideration of the NATO missile decision from the present 6 months to 2 years, and that everything be done to inaugurate talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missile weapons.

The exchange of views between the People's Chamber delegation and the Belgian parliamentarians made clear the will of both sides to make a constructive contribution toward strengthening the process of detente in Europe by the expansion of bilateral relations and cooperation.

IRAN'S BEHESHTI COMMENTS ON EC DECISION

Questioned by Correspondent

LD232134 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers of the West European EC has come out in favor of sanctions against Iran. The community states have fixed 17 May as the date when the sanctions will come into force. What are the reactions to this decision in Tehran? Here is a report from our special correspondent, Klaus-Dieter Kroeber:

We were received at the Ministry of Justice this morning by Dr Hoseyn Beheshti, a member of the Revolutionary Council, the country's highest judge and chairman of the Islamic Republic Party, one of the most influential men here. In response to our question, the cautious Ayatollah said: "We were prepared for the EC decision. A nation which has decided to live independently and develop must also be able to cope with difficulties. We are not alone," Dr Hoseyn Beheshti said in fluent German. "The West talks only about itself, as if there were no other sources in the whole wide world. There are other sources. We have decided to persevere and manage with our own resources. Where necessary we will ask others for help." Asked about the negotiations being conducted here at present by a Soviet delegation he said: "These talks will show the Western governments once again that the world is much larger."

Press Conference Held

LD232135 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2031 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran--Ayatollah Beheshti, member of the Iranian Revolution Council, has emphasized in the face of the decision made by the nine EC states his country's determination not to bow to external pressure. Beheshti stressed at a press conference in Tehran today that Iran was not surprised in any way by the Luxembourg EC decisions. The Iranian politician said that a people which had decided on their independence must be prepared for such situations. He pointed out that the developing countries and the socialist states were prepared to support Iran. Ayatollah Beheshti said: "The Tehran talks with a Soviet trade and economic delegation are an example of this. Besides this the CSSR, the GDR, Poland and other states have expressed the wish to maintain equal rights and mutually advantageous links with Iran." In reply to a relevant question, the politician, who is at the same time chairman of the Islamic Republic Party, said that the endeavors by the new Iran for closer economic relations with the socialist countries were "quite a normal development."

IRANIAN TRADE OFFICIAL SIGNS AGREEMENT; INTERVIEWED

Agreement Signed

LD231754 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--The talks between a delegation of the GDR Ministry for Foreign Trade and the Iranian Ministry of Commerce ended in Berlin on Wednesday.

At the conclusion of the talks the two leaders of the delegations, GDR Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Friedmar Clausnitzer and Iranian Deputy Minister of Commerce Shoja Eddin Fattahi, signed an agreement on the development of economic and trade relations between the GDR and Iran.

Both sides agreed to develop cooperation in such spheres as industry, agriculture, foodstuffs, energy, transport and foreign trade. During his visit to the GDR the leader of the Iranian delegation also had talks with Minister for Foreign Trade Horst Beelle, Minister for Mining, Metallurgy and Potash Dr Kurt Singer, and with State Secretary in the Ministry for Electrical Engineering and Electronics Karl Nendel.

Interview Held

LD232302 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Following 3 days of talks between a delegation from the GDR Ministry for Foreign Trade and a delegation from the Ministry of Commerce of the Islamic Republic of Iran, an agreement on the development of bilateral economic and trade relations was signed in Berlin this evening. Shortly afterwards (Detlev Schmidt) interviewed the Iranian deputy minister of commerce, Shoja Eddin Fattahi. [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Minister, how do you assess the results of your visit to the GDR?

[Answer--in English, fading to German translation] This visit was planned more than 3 months ago. First I went to Czechoslovakia and now I have come to a second friendly country, the GDR. During this visit I called on over 10 ministries, talked with a number of ministers and discussed various possibilities and fields for cooperation in the future. I am convinced that very good opportunities exist for very close cooperation in the future.

The purpose of the journey is not only to increase trade in the short term [words indistinct]; it is to find possibilities for further long-term bilateral cooperation in the industrial and economic spheres.

Since the Islamic revolution in Iran we have examined Iran's balance of trade with the rest of the world, and have noted that the trade relations between Iran and the socialist countries as a whole, in comparison with its trade with the capitalist countries, is at a very low level. That is also the policy of U.S. imperialism, which tried, through the regime of the deposed shah, to ensure that we had no contacts and no trade relations with these countries, and which also tried to keep us dependent on them through trade relations.

Now we follow our Islamic principles and have our own [word indistinct] ideology and sovereignty and we can see no reason why our economic and trade relations with the GDR should not be increased.

[Question] Attention is also given to your visit to Berlin in today's international press. This is no doubt connected with the fact that the United States has imposed a trade embargo on Iran and is putting increasing pressure on its West European allies to join the U.S. sanctions. It seems natural to ask you, in your capacity as Iranian deputy minister of commerce, whether you would like to comment on these topical events?

[Answer] As I said, this visit was planned about 3 months ago, so at that time the problem of a boycott or sanctions was not that serious.

II. 24 Apr 80

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

I wonder why U.S. imperialism will not understand and why the U.S. administration will not make their people understand how determined the Islamic revolution and the Iranian people are to fight all these sanctions, to fight what is being imposed on them by the United States. Neither boycott measures, sanctions or a blockade of the Persian Gulf will ever destroy the determination of the Iranian people, which is based on Islamic principles. [end recording]

ISLAMIC DIGNITARIES VISIT SUHL BEZIRK, MEET WITH DREFAHL

Bezirk Activities

AU240720 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Suhl (ADN)--The delegation of high Islamic dignitaries currently visiting the GDR headed by the grand mufti of the Syrian Arab Republic, Shaykh Ahmad Kaftaru, was received by Hans Albrecht, Central Committee member and first secretary of the SED leadership of Suhl Bezirk, on Monday. In the course of a friendly talk he informed the guests about the development of Thuringian Bezirk since the liberation 35 years ago. The guests listened with interest to how the program of full employment, growth and stability is being implemented thanks to the application of the approximately 550,000 inhabitants. "The GDR people have a firm place in the hearts of the Arab people, especially in the hearts of the Syrian people," the grand mufti stated.

Meeting With Peace Council President

AU240721 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Suhl (ADN)--The president of the GDR Peace Council, Dr Guenther Drefahl, had a friendly meeting with the delegation of high Islamic dignitaries headed by Grand Mufti Shaykh Ahmad Kaftaru on Monday in Suhl. In an animated talk, Dr Drefahl expounded on the program of the GDR and the other socialist states for the continuation of detente and on the GDR's contribution in the struggle for the preservation and securing of world peace. Supported by their historic experiences, the peace-loving citizens of the republic are fulfilling an urgent task in this respect. This links them in solidarity with the Arab peoples and their striving for peace and the just solving of the Middle East problem. Shaykh Ahmad Kaftaru emphasized, referring to the arms race fuelled by imperialism, that the time has come to employ all possible forces for the cause of peace and to thus open up new potentials.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH ALGERIAN MILITARY MEMBERS

LD232052 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] GDR Minister of Defense Army General Heinz Hoffmann had a friendly meeting Wednesday with members of the Algerian military. He paid tribute to their study and visit to the GDR, which lasts a number of days, as an expression of the dynamically developing friendly relations between the two states, peoples and armies.

HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

LD232123 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0941 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--A 2-year cooperation agreement between Yugoslavia and the GDR in the field of health was signed in Berlin last night.

The program envisages cooperation and exchange of experience in the application of new methods and means in prophylaxis, treatment and rehabilitation, pharmacy and medical technology, work medicine, protection of human environment and in a number of other areas.

The program was signed by Dr Nikola Sumenkovic, head of the delegation of the federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Policy, and Hermann Tschersich, state secretary in the GDR Ministry for Health. The Yugoslav delegation, which has been in Berlin since Monday, saw several health institutions in Berlin and Potsdam, and is returning to Belgrade tomorrow.

GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH MADAGASCAR

AU220818 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Apr 80 p 8

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The first meeting of the joint GDR-Democratic Republic of Madagascar [DRM] commission took place from 14-17 Apr in Berlin. As a result of the meeting a government agreement on the further deepening of the economic cooperation between the two countries was signed by GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle and Justin Rarivosoa, DRM minister for economy and commerce.

Within the framework of this agreement, the GDR will furnish an important contribution to the implementation of the economic goals of the DRM by exporting machinery and equipment for agriculture, transportation and the further development of the communications system.

The DRM will supply the GDR with national products like raw coffee, spices, cocoa beans and other products in exchange.

The DRM Government delegation visited establishments of the socialist agriculture and education during its GDR visit.

An agreement on the shipment of 1,000 trucks as well as an agreement on the importation of coffee were concluded in the presence of the heads of the government delegations of both countries between the DRM Ministry of Transportation, Food and Tourism and the GDR foreign trade enterprise for transport machinery.

KRENZ, FDJ DELEGATION ARRIVE IN LAOS

For East Berlin ADN and Vientiane KPL accounts of the visit to Laos by an FDJ Delegation led by Egon Krenz, see the Laos section of the 24 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC TALKS WITH VIETNAM OPEN IN HANOI

LD230335 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1020 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Hanoi (ADN correspondent)--The 10th meeting of the Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and Vietnam began on Tuesday in Hanoi. The GDR delegation is led by Deputy Premier Gerhard Weiss. The Vietnamese delegation is led by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of Vietnam.

At the start of discussions the heads of the two delegations stated that the agreements on economic cooperation, solidarity and support of the GDR concluded between Erich Honecker and Le Duan in 1975 and 1977 are being successfully realized.

EWALD NOTES AFFECT OF BOYCOTT ON GERMAN SPORTS

DW240835 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Excerpt from Joachim Jauer interview with Manfred Ewald, president of the GDR National Olympic Committee, in East Berlin--recorded; date not given]

[Text] The president of the GDR National Olympic Committee, Ewald, supposes that athletes from the federal republic will participate in the contests in Moscow despite the boycott recommendation. He answered the question of our East Berlin correspondent Joachim Jauer about whether a boycott would have consequences for inter-German sports relations.

[Ewald] Naturally we must say that boycott is always a bad thing and always entails burdens, I believe, for the entire sports activities on the international level as well as for bilateral relations. It is a foregone conclusion that certain considerations would have to be made under such circumstances, considerations as to the manner in which the relations should then be further structured.

[Question] What kind of certain considerations are these?

[Answer] Well, there are a variety, because all the problems affect international sports events as well as bilateral relations. It will be important to consider the many problems emerging from this, so as to draw conclusions. But I would like to repeat that speculations are really out of place. We count on an Olympic spirit in the National Olympic Committee of the Federal Republic of Germany.

HONECKER PRESENTS AWARDS TO WINTER OLYMPIC ATHLETES

AU231325 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, presented high state awards to successful participants in the Lake Placid (USA) Olympic games, to trainers, sports functionaries, sports scientists and sports doctors, in a festive ceremony at the State Council building on Monday (21 April). At the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, they were awarded the Order of Patriotic Merit and the Banner of Work Order.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the exemplary achievements of the GDR Olympic team and dealt with topical questions of the Olympic summer games in Moscow. He condemned in decisive terms the boycott threats by reactionary imperialist forces directed against peace and detente.

Jan Hoffmann expressed thanks for the high awards on behalf of the participants in the Olympic games.

MILITARY ACADEMY HOLDS COLLOQUIUM ON LENIN'S TEACHINGS

AU220846 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Dresden (ND correspondent)--A colloquium at the Friedrich Engels military academy on Thursday (17 Apr) dealt with the topicality of Lenin's teachings on the collective military protection of socialism and the responsibility of the National People's Army (NVA) in the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact. [paragraph continues]

Among the participants were generals and officers of the Ministry for National Defense, including Lt Gen Ernst Hampf, deputy chief of the Political Main Administration; representatives of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries, of universities, colleges, and of GDR and NVA teaching establishments.

The growing significance of cooperation in the military coalition was emphasized at the meeting. Lt Gen Hans Wiesner, chief of the academy, emphasized in his talk that the determined defense of peace and socialism against the aggressive forces of imperialism raises new demands on the combat readiness and combat strength of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact.

HOFFMANN: ARMY SUPPORTS ALL STRUGGLING FOR LIBERATION

AU221106 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, has reaffirmed the close affiliation of the members of the National People's Army (NVA) and the GDR Border Troops with all the peoples of the world struggling for their social and national liberation. In a letter to the GDR Solidarity Committee, he emphasized: "We support their anti-imperialist struggle by our avowal, our moral support and extensive solidarity donations."

Filled with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, convinced of the justice of the anti-imperialist struggle, the soldiers, NCO's, officer candidates, officers and generals are observing with great sympathy the development of the states and peoples liberated from colonialism, Army General Hoffmann stated. They are voicing a determined protest against all attempts undertaken by the enemies of social progress which are designed to suppress the progressive development in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This letter was handed by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister and chief of the NVA's Main Political Administration, to the GDR Solidarity Committee together with a donation of the army members and border soldiers amounting to more than M10 million.

SEVERE STORMS CAUSE WIDESPREAD DAMAGE

AU221209 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[Summary] Heavy storms with top speeds of up to 30 meters per second swept northern and central Bezirke of the GDR on Saturday (19 Feb), causing considerable damage to the energy network and to buildings as well as causing traffic holdups. Temperatures plummeted by more than 15 degrees. Repair work started on Sunday all over the republic. Considerable difficulties were reported from Rostock Bezirk, where all hauling and piloting activities had to be temporarily stopped and where ships anchoring off Warnemuende had begun to drift; a Greek freighter drifted for 15 nautical miles. In Neubrandenburg Bezirk, 37 power transmission lines and more than 800 transformer stations suffered damage causing a blackout affecting 35,500 households. Most of the damage was repaired by Sunday evening. Berlin was also severely affected, where the storm ripped off pipes, balcony rails, tiles and aerials. The fire brigades had 175 distress calls.

KULCSAR SAYS U.S. DISAPPOINTED BY EC DECISION ON IRAN

LD230845 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] At their meeting in Luxembourg, the EC foreign ministers adopted a declaration which in practice is not a serious warning to Iran. The foreign ministers brought sanctions against Iran in principle only, and these are significantly milder than the American President demanded. The declaration itself is interesting as it is not on behalf of the EC as an organization, but on behalf of the governments of the member states. Our reporter Istvan Kulcsar has this to say about the American reaction to the decision of the Nine:

Deviating from common practice, official circles in Washington have been noncommittal in their immediate comment about the resolutions of the foreign ministerial meeting in Luxembourg, saying that the President and the secretary of state need time to study the EC document. According to the CBS diplomatic reporter, this is merely an excuse not to react.

The American leadership is disappointed about the decision of the Nine. It was hoped in Washington that their West European allies would wholly or almost wholly join the United States in taking measures against Iran. It has now become obvious, however, that the EC countries are reluctant to do this and would at all costs like to avoid American military intervention in Iran.

Meanwhile, Washington is taking into account the fact that its current measures and threats will not be enough to force Iran to its knees. This the next step in the escalation could only be some sort of military action.

BRIEFS

ABRAHAM, DELEGATION TO LIBYA--A construction affairs delegation led by Minister of Construction and Urban Development Kalman Abraham has gone to Libya to have talks on possibilities for expanding bilateral technical-economic relations. At the talks, particular attention will be devoted to cooperation attainable in the area of the planning and implementation of industrial, agricultural, housing construction, educational and health projects. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Apr 80 p 4 AU]

LEKAI RECEIVED BY POPE--On Monday, Pope John Paul II received in an audience at the Vatican Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai, primate of the Hungarian bench of bishops. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Apr 80 p 8 AU]

DELEGATION TO U.S., CANADA--Led by Adam Juhasz, secretary of state for heavy industry, a Hungarian delegation went to the United States on Monday. The delegation will subsequently visit Canada. The purpose of the trip is to explore possibilities for mutually beneficial cooperation in heavy industry. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Apr 80 p 8 AU]

USA '80 EXHIBITION--The Exhibition USA '80, a display of the products of over 20 large U.S. enterprises and organizations, opened at the Budapest 10th district exhibition center on 21 April. Oscar Katov, president of the Chicago firm FRM Exposition Ltd., which organized the exhibition, said on the occasion that primarily packaging and food industry machinery, various processing machines and health and laboratory equipment are being exhibited, and that several U.S. enterprises have indicated their intention to establish joint ventures with Hungarian industrial firms, particularly in the production of food industry machinery. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Apr 80 p 9 AU]

JOINT PARTY MEETING EXAMINES FOREIGN POLICY

ID222304 Warsaw PAP in English 2107 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Warsaw, 22 April. PAP--The key directions and tasks in Poland's foreign policy were discussed during a joint meeting between the PZPR Political Bureau, the UPP [United Peasants' Party] CC Presidium and the DP [Democratic Party] CC Presidium today.

The sides stressed the importance of the 8th PZPR Congress for shaping Poland's foreign policy. In temporary conditions, consistent activities for consolidating detente and security, for disarmament and cooperation, continue to be the basic direction for Polish foreign policy. This line of activity answers in full the vital interests of the Polish nation and its natural striving for life in peace.

By putting forth a programme centered on securing conditions conducive to its development, the Polish People's Republic is continuing a foreign policy line adopted at the birth of People's Poland and tested during the past 35 years. At the same time, this policy serves the implementation of the joint foreign policy pursued by the socialist community and set out in the Warsaw Treaty documents.

Acting in favour of European detente, Poland will undertake efforts to bring to fruition Edward Giersek's initiative to host a conference on European military detente and disarmament in Warsaw, put forth during the 8th PZPR Congress.

Poland will continue to strive for the full implementation of the CSCE Final Act and for achieving progress in the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Together with the allied socialist states, Poland will take steps to strengthen mutual confidence in Europe and to initiate real disarmament. Poland's foreign policy is open to dialogue with each state which wants to consolidate peace and detente and develop international cooperation.

The strengthening of fraternal alliance, friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is of fundamental importance for Poland's foreign policy. While strengthening cooperation in all domains, Poland attaches particular attention to perfecting the mechanisms of economic integration and the implementation of the CEMA long-term programmes in this field. We shall dynamically develop bilateral cooperation with individual socialist countries.

Driven by principles of solidarity with the forces of progress worldwide, we shall tighten relations of friendship and partnerly cooperation with numerous countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Based on the principle of peaceful co-existence between countries with different socio-political systems, Poland will strive to expand her bilateral relations with the capitalist states.

The Political Bureau of the PZPR CC, the Presidium of the Chief Committee of the United Peasants' Party and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party stated that the lines of Poland's foreign policy, based on the resolutions of the 8th PZPR Congress, fully correspond to the current international situation and the priorities ensuing from the present stage of Poland's socio-economic development. The basic goals and assumptions of Poland's foreign policy constitute the broadest platform of the moral and political unity of the nation and provide guidelines for the activity of the party and allied political parties, for all the forces associated in the National Unity Front.

SLOWO POMSZECHNE URGES CARE FOR SMALL ENTERPRISES

APR21222 Warsaw SLOWO POMSZECHNE in Polish 21 Apr 80 p 1

["Z. Kom." commentary: "Conditions for Restoring Balance"]

[Text] The most recent session of the Council of Ministers evaluated the implementation of the plan in the first quarter of the year, and indicated under what conditions and by what methods it is necessary to restore the balance of our economy as soon as possible. The key issue in that connection is the quantity as well as the quality and structure of industrial production for domestic and export purposes.

The task calls for great production discipline, radical improvements in economic efficiency and the assumption by enterprises of a number of difficult commitments involving greater efforts and better efficiency of managements, as well as greater productivity of work forces.

Those commitments have to be implemented with the help of relatively small increases in wages and other payments connected with production and services. The 1980 national socio-economic plan envisages that real wages will increase about 1 percent compared with 1979. In fact, that is the increase our economy can afford under the present conditions. If economic effectiveness is improved more rapidly than envisaged at present, wages may increase at a higher rate--of course, in units whose economic efficiency is better. It should be noted in that connection that such increases are mean increases, and that in specific cases some groups of workers may have their real wages even out.

In line with the principles contained in the Eighth PZPR Congress resolutions, more attention should be paid to the task of correctly balancing the incomes of the various groups of the population. We should note in that connection that the 1980 plan envisages further increases in the lowest wages, and the intensification of fiscal and economic measures to prevent excessive incomes not matched by the corresponding actual performance.

As the evaluation of the Council of Ministers shows, some branches of industry fail to observe the requirements governing wage fund payments and the planned structure of production. Some enterprises still continue to assume that the implementation of the plan means the implementation of only the value of sales, and not also of the plan for the various ranges of goods. It happens only too often that enterprises use their raw and other materials not to produce the goods the market is waiting for, but the goods that are easier to produce and that are priced at a higher rate, for the purpose of fulfilling the plan's value.

That is one of the reasons why the market shortages of a number of goods or of specific ranges of goods--for example, of the so-called standard sizes ["typowymiar"] produced by light industry--are intensifying. In this situation the government was correct in recognizing that producers and the trading network must above all meet the needs of the population for basic consumer goods, and must insure the continuity of the supply of such staple goods. As the government has declared, the producers of such goods will be insured the necessary technical and material supplies.

That is not an easy task because the practice of giving supply priority to large enterprises and industrial plants, which produce mostly investment goods and installations, is too strong to be eradicated at ease. For example, the small industries and small service enterprises, which have very important commitments to fulfill in the sphere of market supplies, have no more at their disposal than the modest resources of raw and other materials available to the so-called "other recipients."

It is also the small industries and small service enterprises that are often deprived in a thoughtless manner of the supply of electric power, and are serviced last by the railroads and trucking facilities.

The government-decreed activities to restore the balance of our economy require above all that old practices, habits, methods and modes of action are eliminated, that many trading and other partners are treated in a different way and that priorities of technical and material supplies are redefined in no uncertain manner. What is especially important is that small and medium industrial and service enterprises, the performance of which determines among other things the range and abundance of many goods destined for the market and for export, are properly treated.

GIEREK, BABIUCH RECEIVE AUTOMOBILE WORKERS DELEGATION

LD231400 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Edward Gierak, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Premier Edward Babiuch received today a delegation of the work force of the Bielsko-Biala small capacity car plant. They reported on production and export achievements of the plant which recently produced its 1 millionth automobile.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION DEPARTS

LD232203 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] A several-day visit paid to our country by a delegation of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Polish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, as well as the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Lenin's birthday, has ended. The delegation was led by Pavel Gilashvili, member of the Auditing Commission of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR. A farewell meeting of the delegation with the members of the Presidium of the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society was held today. The meeting was attended by Jan Szydlak, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. The delegation also met the heads of departments of the party Central Committee: Michal Atlas, head of the Administration Department, and Wieslaw Bek, head of the Ideological and Education Department. The members of the delegation expressed thanks for the cordiality and friendly hospitality showed them during their stay in Poland. The meeting was also attended by Wacław Barszczewski, secretary of the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

BRIEFS

LAO DELEGATION VISITS--A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has visited Poland under Deputy Minister Khamphay Boupha. The delegation was received by Emil Wojtaszek, PZPR Politburo candidate member and foreign minister, and by Wacław Piatkowski, head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department. The delegation had talks with Vice Foreign Minister Eugeniusz Kulaga. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Apr 80 p 4 AU]

ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN'S BIRTH MARKED IN BUCHAREST

Rautu Speech

AU211950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Report on Bucharest festive meeting marking Lenin's birthday anniversary held on 21 April, and speech delivered on the occasion by Leonte Rautu, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/4/1980--A festive meeting organized by the Bucharest Municipality RCP Committee was held in Bucharest on Monday, marking the 110th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Taking their seats in the Presidium were Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, rector of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy; Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Mihail Dalea, chairman of the General Council of the Romanian Association for Relations with the Soviet Union (ARLUS), other Romanian officials. Also in the Presidium was V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest.

In the speech he made on the occasion, Leonte Rautu said that Lenin's work was an admirable example of daring thinking put in the service of the revolutionary transformation of society, as well as of firmness and political perspicacity, whereas his theoretical and practical activity were telling expressions of the revolutionary, creative spirit. Grounding his work on the general laws of historical development discovered by Marx and Engels, Lenin nurtured a great adversity against any rigidity in thought, against any tendency to consider Marxist theory as a collection of sacrosanct dogmas. This very dialectical approach enabled him to elaborate innovative theoretical theses enriching the patrimony of the revolutionary thinking of the working class, dialectical and historical materialism, scientific socialism, the theory of socialist revolution and construction.

Faithful to the critical, dialectical spirit of the Marxist theory, Leonte Rautu further said: Lenin did not hesitate to abandon theses or viewpoints considered classical, even if they were those of the great founders of scientific socialism--Marx and Engels--when they proved obsolete or refuted in the new historical conditions or under specific national circumstances. He had the same attitude towards his own theses or conclusions which he constantly confronted with societal changes, never failing to reconsider or give them up even when the live social practice, the new exigencies of historical development demanded so. A brilliant confirmation of the Leninist ideas, of the historic merits of Lenin as organizer and communist leader was the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Ever since its foundation, the RCP has also acted for the establishment of relations of friendship and good neighborliness between Romania and the Soviet Union. After the victorious revolution of social and national liberation in August 1944, the traditional Romanian-Soviet friendship solidly cemented in the great battles waged by the Romanian Army alongside the Soviet Army until the final victory of May 1945. In the postwar years, the Romanian-Soviet friendship rose to superior stages, the collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union developed productively in most varied domains--political, economic technical-scientific, cultural as well as in the international arena, according to the provisions enshrined in the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance concluded about ten years ago, and in the joint declaration signed in Bucharest in 1976, documents underlain by the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs, mutual advantage, international solidarity.

A retrospection of the Romanian society's way to revolutionary renewing brings to light the truth that the essential factor of the RCP policy's success is the capability of creatively applying the general laws of social development to Romania's specific conditions, the RCP's original experience in solving the complex problems of socialist revolution and construction.

Setting out from the unity between the home and foreign policy, the RCP and the Romanian state carry on an intense activity, in order to make a most active contribution to the strengthening of collaboration and trust among nations, to the building of a new international economic and political order, to the ensurance of security in Europe and the world over, to the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of general disarmament, nuclear in the first place, to a democratic debate and genuine settlement of the major issues confronting mankind today.

In the last few years--the speaker further pointed out--international situation has deteriorated considerably following the intensified imperialist policy of domination and interference in the internal affairs of other states, the growing tendencies to redivide the spheres of influence, the more marked world economic crisis. The accumulation of complex international issues, the failure to solve some conflicts and the emergence of new ones, the continuation of the arms race have led to heightened tension and an enhanced danger of new military confrontations.

Showing concern--not pessimism, however--the RCP and the Romanian state consider that everything possible must be done for halting the further heightening of international tension, for solving by negotiations all litigations, no matter how complicated they might be, for completely renouncing the threat or use of force, the use of military ways, all kinds of pressure that may affect any state's independence and sovereignty.

It should be understood that the policy of detente presupposes observance of each people's independence, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others, the people's right to gain and consolidate their national independence, to make all the social revolutionary transformations they wish. Historical experience has proved that social revolutionary social transformations can only be the fruits of the struggle of the masses of people, of the internal political forces, of each and every people. In this context, both the export of counterrevolution and the export of revolution are terribly dangerous and lead to animosity and mistrust among peoples, to the aggravation of the international situation.

Referring to the recent NATO decision regarding the deployment of further nuclear missiles, the speaker underscored that Romania firmly declares for the increasing missile stockpiling in Europe to be given up considering that as a vital question for the peace and security of the continent.

The RCP and the Romanian state consistently act for the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration with all socialist countries, for the strengthening of their collaboration and unity--prerequisite for the assertion of the superiority and prestige of socialism in the whole world. We are convinced--he said--that the divergencies existing among some socialist countries will eventually be overcome for the benefit of the cause of socialism and communism.

Romania consistently promotes the strengthening of collaboration and solidarity with the developing and non-aligned countries which play an ever more active role in the settlement of the major issues of the present-day mankind, in the struggle for liquidating underdevelopment and world's division into rich and poor countries, for democratizing international relations. The Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania have steadily supported the national liberation struggle of the peoples against imperialism and colonialism, against the racist and apartheid policies, against any form of domination and oppression.

On the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, Romania promotes relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system.

Romania unflinchingly grounds her relations with all states on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, exclusion of threat and use of force, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others, the strict observance of each people's right to be free master of its destiny.

The wide-scope, deep-going and fast sociopolitical transformations occurring in the world, the growing diversity of the conditions in which the communist parties, the forces of social progress are acting render the world revolutionary process more complex. All this obliges the communist parties, the revolutionary forces to elaborate solutions and find answers corresponding to their often radically new tasks, topical due to the historical development, to approach the new realities courageously, without preconceived ideas and obsolete theoretical schemes in a spirit hostile to any dogmatic stand, learning from them and drawing conclusion for the strategy and tactics of the revolutionary struggle in the concrete conditions of each country.

We must add that, as Marx, Engels and Lenin repeatedly pointed out, any theoretical conception, set forth even in its most general form, bears the stamp of its time. This fact casts light on the need to examine the theses elaborated by the great revolutionary thinkers from a historical point of view taking into account the epoch and circumstances in which these theses were elaborated.

We start from the idea that the steady development and enrichment of the revolutionary theory in the new conditions of our epoch can only be the fruit of the creative thinking of the whole communist and working-class movement, of the generalisation of the experience of all the socialist countries, of all the communist parties, of the working masses, of the national liberation movements, of the anti-imperialist forces everywhere.

The essence of the new-type unity for the assertion of which in the relations among the communist and workers' parties the RCP militates consistently lies in the unconditioned acknowledgement of the objective fact that the communist and workers' parties cannot be a so-called monolithic unity, but a unity in diversity which calls for the rigorous observance of each party's right to autonomously set its political line its revolutionary strategy and tactics, without any outside interference, the observance of interparty relations grounded on full equality, mutual regard, non-mixture in domestic affairs.

Such a unity excludes the idea of a centre, under any form it would manifest itself, excludes the existence of any hierarchy in the communist and working-class movement and the idea that somebody could be the holder of ultimate truths. It presupposes joint efforts pervaded by the spirit of international solidarity of fraternal parties equal in rights in the struggle for common goals and ideals.

In this spirit, the RCP carries on a vast activity with regard to the links of solidarity and friendship with the other communist and workers parties. Likewise, it acts for the development of the relations between the RCP and the socialist and social democratic parties, for the amplification of relations with the national liberation movements, with the ruling parties in the countries that smashed the colonial yoke, with other democratic and progressive parties and trends.

Present-day international circumstances prove that concrete, energetic, persevering actions should be undertaken for safe-guarding peace, for halting the arms race, the nuclear one in particular, for reverting to a climate of detente and peaceful collaboration among the states of the world.

In order to fulfill this noble mission it is necessary, in the RCP's outlook, that everything possible be done for the achievement in each country, on a national plane, of collaboration between the communist, socialist and social democratic parties, between all the democratic and progressive political forces. The complex problems which could hinder it must not, according to the RCP's belief, affect the communist parties' steady efforts towards achieving and developing such a collaboration. Persevering action should be undertaken for the consolidation of the communist and workers' parties international solidarity on multiple planes, in a spirit of mutual esteem, of strict observance of the norms and principles of relations clearly reiterated at the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties of 1976, stress being laid on an intensified collaboration between the communist parties, everything able to lead to growing divergences or differences of opinions on certain questions being avoided.

Steady efforts are imperiously necessary for the achievement of international solidarity and cooperation of all the forces interested in removing the danger of a world conflagration, in putting an end to the policy of arming, to the policy of returning to the cold war, in securing the triumph of the policy of national independence, of detente, of disarmament and peace: Communist parties, socialist and social democratic parties, other democratic forces and trends, whatever their philosophical or religious beliefs, political forces in the developing and non-aligned countries, broad circles of the international public opinion. Reasserting Romania's determination to actively militate for the policy of peace, disarmament and security in Europe and all over the world, the speaker said that the RCP was fully convinced that, despite the gravity and complexity of conflicts tormenting the present-day world, the progressive, anti-imperialist forces, the broad masses of people were able to stop the heightening of tension, to secure the resumption and development of the policy of detente, collaboration and peace among peoples. In our times, the ideas of Marxism exert a strong influence in the whole world being acknowledged even by their open adversaries as an essential component of mankind's spiritual treasure. There is also an extremely acute confrontation of ideas. The communists have the duty to manifest ideological combativity, offensive spirit in the struggle against the various theories making an apology of capitalism, against obscurantist, mystical, racist, retrograde conceptions and to give a firm riposte to anti-communism, highlighting, through convincing and solid arguments, the force of analysis and the highly scientific value of the revolutionary theory, of the dialectical and historical materialism--Leonte Rautu said in conclusion.

Speaking next was V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest.

Soviet Embassy Reception

AU221943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1000 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/4/1980--On April 22, V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, organized a friendly meeting at the embassy on the 110th birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin. Participating were Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, rector of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy, Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Mihai Dalea, chairman of the ARLUS General Council, other Romanian officials.

Soviet Exhibition on Lenin

AU231834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/4/1980--A pictorial exhibition--Lenin and the contemporary world--opened at the museum of the history of the Communist Party, of the revolutionary and democratic movement in Romania on Wednesday, April 23, as part of the events arranged on the 110th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Organized by the V.I. Lenin Central Museum of Moscow, the exhibition gathers documents, pictures and other materials that point to the theoretical and practical activity Lenin carried out with a view to setting up the Bolshevik Communist Party, to preparing and carrying into effect the Great October Socialist Revolution, the international echo of that event.

Illustrated are also the long, traditional solidarity between the working class of Romania and that of Russia, the relations of close friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Presented are also the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and L.I. Brezhnev, which conferred new dimensions on the development and deepening of the Romanian-Soviet relations.

Delivering speeches at the inauguration ceremony were Nicolae Ciocoiu, director of the museum of the history of the communist party, of the revolutionary and democratic movement in Romania, and V.I. Drosdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest.

SCIENTIA Editorial

AU221201 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 22 Apr 80

["The Renewing Spirit and the Transformation Power of Scientific Socialism"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/4/1980--The April 22 editorial of Bucharest daily SCIENTIA, marks the 110th birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin, the great communist theoretician and strategist, whose name is indissolubly linked with the foundation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, with the foundation of the first socialist state in the world.

For the Romanian communists, for the working people of Romania, SCIENTIA stresses, Lenin's birth anniversary is an occasion to reveal the rich traditions of friendship and solidarity existing between the revolutionary, progressive forces, between the Romanian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union, relations raised to a superior level under the conditions of building of socialism and communism in the two countries. The meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev played a decisive role in the continuous development of the relations of friendship and comradely collaboration between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union. They brought to the fore the will to give fresh expressions to the Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and collaboration grounded on the principles of equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely assistance, to continuously develop and strengthen this collaboration to the benefit of our peoples, of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace.

Highlighting the fact that the Marxist-Leninist ideas were translated into life in numerous countries the same newspaper stresses that the RCP has found in the theses elaborated by Marx, Engels and Lenin a valuable guide in its own struggle for implementing the historical mission of the working class.

The creative application of the revolutionary theory in accordance with the historic and national particularities of the country with the new requirements of life was and still is for the RCP a law of its whole activity. Thus, it shows its fidelity towards the very essence of the revolutionary outlook of the proletariat on world and life, essence which is the creative spirit of this outlook, its capability to continuously get enriched with the new conclusions generated by life, by the social practice.

The need for a policy prevailed by a creative spirit, for each party's interpretation of the various phenomena and situations of social-political life with "its own mind" and without preconceived opinions--as Lenin recommended--is more ardent now than ever, when the great variety of the specific conditions of various countries, the frequent changes occurring in their domestic and in the international political situation constantly confront the communist and workers' parties, the advanced forces of the society with new complex problems and tasks. Obviously, their settlement cannot be conceived by the stereotype application of some general theses, by the mechanical taking over of some ideas which were valid in other epochs or circumstances. On the contrary, it implies a steady effort of creative, original thinking, the thorough, scientific analysis of the new realities, of each people's specific conditions. The RCP fidelity to the philosophy of the working class, the renewing spirit, the firm attitude against any tendency of seclusion or dogmatic rigidity were strongly asserted over the last 15 years, since Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu (became) head of the party. His prodigious theoretical activity is a brilliant example for the Romanian communists of the promotion of all that is new and advanced, of boldness in the scientific substantiation of some renewing ideas and orientations, based on the permanent contact with life, on the confrontation of theory with practice.

Doing everything for the successful achievement of the work of socialist construction, SCINTILA shows, the Romanian Communist Party is fulfilling, in the spirit of the ideas of scientific socialism, both its duties towards its own people, and its international obligations, harmoniously combines the national interests with those of international solidarity. Since the development and consolidation of socialist gains in one's own country, the progress scored economically and socially are the most previous contributions to increasing the strength and prestige of socialism in the world, that they create the bases of lasting and vigorous international solidarity. The activity RCP is carrying on internationally bears the imprint of the same renewing spirit, of the same adherence to reality proper to the scientific socialism. Always, and now more than ever, the progressive forces of the world have found the Romanian Communist Party to be an active detachment of the world front of the struggle for socialism and peace, dedicated to the ideals of international solidarity.

Stressing that the conclusions of the twelfth congress of the RCP on the evolution of international political life prove to be fully supported by facts, SCINTILA writes: The latest developments, the tendencies of serious deterioration of the world political climate as results of the imperialist policy of strength and dictate, of redividing the spheres of influence, confirm these considerations, urge to intensified efforts for detente, collaboration and peace, to consistent and tenacious actions in each country and on this basis the world over for uniting all forces interested in safeguarding peace, for creating a strong world front of anti-imperialist, progressive and democratic forces. More urgent than ever is now the imperative to do everything for engaging absolutely all social categories, all communist, socialist, social-democratic, democratic parties, all available social and political forces in the struggle for progressive transformations having in view the fact that the strengthening of solidarity and collaboration among these forces is nowadays the sine qua non for building a world of peace, of social and national justice, of each nation's independence and welfare. The Leninist call to developing the communist parties' collaboration with all the other political and social democratic forces remains valid, as the communist parties are called to intensify their constructive efforts for the wide engagement of all progressive forces in the settlement of the basic problems confronting mankind at present: halting the worsening of international tension, securing the continuation of the policy of detente, collaboration, peace and independent development of all nations, building security in Europe and the world over, achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, liquidating underdevelopment and building a new international economic and political order. Experience has proved that the fundamental premises for the international unity and solidarity of the peoples is the strict observance of each nation's liberty and equality of rights.

In this line SCINTEIA highlights that it is only the indissoluble, harmonious blending of the two aspects--national and international, patriotism and internationalism--that can equally serve the interests of each country and strengthen the international solidarity. Just the same, imposing itself as an essential condition of the unity is the strict observance of the autonomy and full equality of rights of each communist party. As representatives of the interests and aspirations of the peoples which set them up, by means of the practical solutions envisaged for the problems of developing their own countries, of their specific means and forms of struggle, the communist and workers' parties make their contribution to developing the scientific socialism, improving the experience of the revolutionary struggle. The diverging opinions that might occur on certain questions, the differing interpretations given to certain realities of the contemporary world need be debated in a principled manner, in a climate of mutual esteem and understanding so that they may not prejudice the relations of collaboration and friendship among the parties.

In the spirit of its rich tradition, the Bucharest newspaper concludes, the Romanian Communist Party harmoniously blends the preoccupations for the thriving of the homeland with developing its international solidarity--solidarity that means strengthening the friendship and the militant collaboration with all the communist and workers parties, developing the relations with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with other democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with the progressive forces all over the world, in the struggle for peace and progress, for the triumph of the ideals of socialism, of Marxism-Leninism.

ISRAELI EMBASSY GIVES INDEPENDENCE DAY RECEPTION

AU240819 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] On the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel, that country's ambassador to Bucharest, Abba Gefen gave a reception on Monday 21 April.

The reception was attended by Justice Minister Ioan Ceterchi, Deputy Foreign Minister Gheorghe Dolgu, and representatives of our political, scientific and cultural life.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest and members of the diplomatic corps.

On the same occasion, the ambassador of the State of Israel delivered a speech on our radio and television.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BURUNDI ENERGY, MINES MINISTER

AU231032 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Isidore Nyaboya, the minister of energy and mines of the Republic of Burundi, who is leading a delegation to the proceedings of the sixth session of the joint Romanian-Burundi governmental commission for economic and technical cooperation being held in Bucharest. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Further Report on Meeting

AU231401 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/4/1980--On April 23, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Isidore Nyaboya, minister of energy and mines of the Republic of Burundi, head of the delegation of that country to the sixth session of the Romanian-Burundi joint governmental commission of economic and technical cooperation, which took place in Bucharest.

The Burundi minister conveyed from the Burundi head of state Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza a warm salute, as well as congratulations to President Nicolae Ceausescu on his reelection to the office of Romania's president.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that his friendly salute and best wishes be conveyed to the president of the Republic of Burundi.

During the interview they referred with satisfaction to the good relations of friendship and collaboration existing between Romania and Burundi, stressing their ascending and fruitful evolution in accordance with the decisions made and understandings concluded during the Romanian-Burundi summit talks. At the same time, they expressed their mutual wish, starting from the possibilities of the two countries' economies, to take further actions for developing the commercial exchanges, the economic, technico-scientific cooperation, especially the cooperation in mining and geology. Within this framework they highlighted and materializing the ways of expanding and diversifying the collaboration between Romania and Burundi on multiple planes.

During the interview they also approached some aspects of the current international situation, pointing out the necessity of increasing the efforts and actions of all states for making their contribution to halting the worsening of world political climate, for resuming and continuing the process of detente, for disarmament, for liquidating underdevelopment, building a new world economic order which should secure the independence of all countries and their rapid progress. They also underlined the special importance of strengthening the African unity and solidarity in the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist forces, of the policy of apartheid, the importance of uniting all efforts on a national and regional plane for achieving their self-relying economic and social progress. Within this framework they highlighted the importance of the proclamation of independence of the new Zimbabwe African state, of the brilliant victory of the cause of liberty, a strong assertion of the peoples' right to a free and dignified development.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Attending were Maxim Berghianu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, head of the Romanian delegation at the session.

Also present were Ilie Dinu, charge d'affaires ad interim of Romania in Bujumbura, and Libere Ndadakwaje, ambassador of the Republic of Burundi in Bucharest.

Friendship Ratification Treaty

AU231402 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The ratification instruments on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Burundi were exchanged at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today. The treaty was signed by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jean-Baptiste Bagaza in Bujumbura on 23 April 1979. The exchange was carried out by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Isidore Nyaboya, minister of energy and mines of the Republic of Burundi.

Marking the event the two ministers stressed the significance of the treaty and of the other understandings concluded during the official friendly visit Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu paid to the Republic of Burundi and the significance of the talks conducted with President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza and the decisive importance of these documents for developing friendship and cooperation between the two countries and their cooperation in the field of international relations, and for peace and progress and development in the world.

The ceremony was attended by Maxim Berghianu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and chairman of the Romanian side in the joint Romanian-Burundi government commission for economic and technical cooperation; George Dolga, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and representatives of certain economic ministries and central institutions. The ambassador of the Republic of Burundi to Bucharest was also present.

Economic Protocol

AU240652 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/4/1980--The sixth session of the joint Romanian-Burundi governmental commission for economic and technical cooperation concluded in Bucharest on April 23. At the end of the proceedings the co-chairmen of the commission, Maxim Berghianu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, and Isidore Nyaboya, minister of energy and mines of the Republic of Burundi, signed a protocol. The document stipulates cooperation ventures in the extractive industry and geological prospectings, metallurgy, building materials and light industries, agriculture and transport as well as measures for stimulating the commercial exchanges between the two countries.

PAKISTAN'S HAQ THANKS CEAUDESCU FOR CONGRATULATORY CABLE

AU210952 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Apr 80 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Your Excellency,

Please accept my gratitude for your congratulations on Pakistan's national day.

I am grateful for the sentiments and wishes conveyed in your message. I take this opportunity to extend best wishes for long life to your excellency, health and happiness as well as wishes for continuous progress and prosperity to your country's people.

Excellency, please accept my highest consideration.

[Signed] Gen Mohammed Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

ANDREI RECEIVES NEW PLO REPRESENTATIVE

AU240845 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] On Monday afternoon, Foreign Minister Comrade Stefan Andrei received Khalid ash-Shaykh, new permanent representative of the PLO to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

BRIEFS

ENVOY DEPARTS FRG--Karl Carstens, FRG president, has received Romanian Ambassador Ion Morega in connection with the end of his mission to the FRG. During the meeting, wishes for good health and prosperity were exchanged between FRG President Karl Carstens and President Nicolae Ceausescu. During the talk, President Carstens expressed satisfaction with the upward evolution of Romanian-FRG relations and the desire that they continue to develop in the interest of the two countries and peoples and of the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 22 Apr 80 AU]

TITO'S CRITICAL CONDITION 'SLIGHTLY ALLEVIATED'

LD241152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1141 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Ljubljana--The critical health condition of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has been somewhat alleviated but it continues to be exceptionally grave. The shock and coma are somewhat less pronounced. The damage to the liver, accompanied by strong jaundice, has not been reduced and a high temperature persists. Measures of intensive treatment continue.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

Report on People's Reaction

LD231644 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade--The Doctors' Council bulletin on the critical condition of President Tito has been received with very deep concern throughout Yugoslavia--in working collectives, faculties and schools, units of the Yugoslav People's Army, among people in the street, and in all towns and villages from Maribor to Djevdjilja. According to TANJUG correspondents in the republics and provinces, this concern is accompanied by great seriousness and responsibility, diligent work and conscientious performance of daily tasks. All reports arriving at TANJUG's office in Belgrade since last night, when it was reported for the first time that Comrade Tito's condition was critical, speak of high discipline and sacrifice. This morning, many employees on days off or on annual leave reported for work in many collectives at their own initiative. There have even been cases whereby workers interrupted their sick leave and reported for work at their collectives.

BORBA DEPLORES DEVELOPMENT OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

AU232040 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Apr 80 p 2

[Dimitrije Seserina's military-political commentary: "New Life for Old Weapons"]

[Excerpt] For about 3 weeks now the so-called world press has persistently carried articles about chemical weapons. The reason for this is the alleged use of chemical agents by Soviet troops in Afghanistan, and it is concluded that the NATO armed forces, particularly the United States, must urgently take measures to keep up in the field of chemical agents with the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact, or rather the USSR. An argument used in favor of this conclusion is the claim that the Soviet Union has allegedly advanced far ahead of its potential bloc opponents.

As is usually the case, it was requested that energetic measures be immediately taken to eliminate the inferiority of the NATO armed forces in general (and the United States in particular) and, naturally, that funds amounting to \$1.3 billion be allocated within the next 5 years, during which "the lag in the chemical agent field would be eliminated."

With these funds it is planned to develop new chemical agents and to further develop and produce the so-called binary poisons (poisons which consist of two components that are natural by themselves, but which become lethal when they are combined). It is also planned to resolve the problem of storing these agents. Storage causes great difficulties--not only technically, but also because of the great opposition of the people and even naval experts to storage of chemical agents in their localities. It is these binary agents which should help in resolving this great problem, because, when stored separately, the components are completely harmless.

Another Superfluous Race

The current wave of demands to strengthen this type of weapon cannot lead to any good, not only because the weapons are illegal, generally unacceptable, nonconventional agents and extremely inhuman--the use of which is linked with innumerable difficulties, problems and complications for all sides and the world as a whole--but also because there is no reason at all why in the present situation (a general state of excessive armament of the world and Europe in particular and extremely unreasonable and damagingly excessive military expenditure) another arsenal of weapons of the worst sort should be added to the existing arsenals of all kinds. Against this tide, which, in addition to all the negative characteristics, also gives the advantage to the industrially strong countries, it is necessary to struggle with negotiations to reduce and to destroy the arsenals, to respect the existing agreements--and not with a raw race in this field. Such a race cannot obtain the support of any peace-loving country in the world.

POLITIKA: AFGHAN REFUGEES COMPLAINING ABOUT PAKISTANI AID

AU232140 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Apr 80 p 4

[Aleksandar Prija report]

[Excerpts] Pakistan, April--Perhaps the best thing to do in the evenings here is to listen to the voices from the mosques. The mosques are numerous in this capital of the Pashtun people, Peshawar (translated as "the city of flowers") and their minarets are slim. Every evening they address a new and unusual prayer to their fellow countrymen: The nasal voice from the little window of the cupola addresses itself "to the brothers on the other side of the border," over there in the hills of Afghanistan. Times are difficult and fighting does not stop.

The Islamabad government of Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq claims that by now some 700,000 Pashtuns have sought refuge here on the Pakistani side of the border. The camps in (Vorsak, Jamrud, Anakel and Jalo Zail), the most well-known refugee shelters for people who had decided to seek, before their battles, the sad and restless peace of the shelters in the neighboring country, give the impression that the figure is considerably exaggerated. A more judicious estimate would perhaps conclude that there are no more than 200,000 to 300,000 refugees here.

Surprisingly they all accuse Pakistan's Government of Gen Ziaul Haq of "indecisiveness and inconstancy that is tantamount to betrayal." "The Pakistanis do not allow us even an approximate freedom of movement which could be used as an excuse for interference," members of the organization of "Muslim rebels" say. The bureaus of "the Muslim rebels" are located in modest, improvised and poorly organized centers in Peshawar. "They do not help us as much as they ought to. We had not expected this," they say.

When several rebel leaders tried to form "an Afghan government in exile" during the January meeting of foreign ministers of some 40 Islamic countries in Islamabad, Pakistan's President Ziaul Haq expelled them from Pakistan. Times are too serious in this region and the world to allow Pakistan the risk of an international conflict and of complications of the greatest dimensions. The regime is aware of that. The evidence has continued to multiply daily since the moment when the USSR press ceased to accuse Pakistan of being the guilty party in the Afghanistan drama. The emphasis has now been moved to "the search for a regional solution." That is precisely what causes anxiety among representatives of the Islamic rebellion here in Peshawar. Their fighters "inside"--this is the term used by the bureaus of Muslim rebels whenever they are referring to what is happening in Afghanistan--have no other weapons but what they make themselves or capture from Afghan soldiers. [paragraph continues]

A large part of their weapons has been taken from deserters from the Afghan Army. "The help is insufficient and has now nearly dried up." That is the refrain that accuses but does not worry Pakistan's military regime too much. It is conscious of its own vulnerability and exposed position in this part of the world which is currently the most turbulent one.

GROMYKO FACES 'EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS' IN PARIS

LD231906 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1824 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 23 (TANJUG)--Commenting on the arrival in Paris of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, sources here assess that his talks here will be "serious and delicate." Such a characterization arises from the expectations that the talks will focus mainly on detente and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

The French Government believed that Moscow could be "persuaded" that the withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan would be in its own interest, well-informed circles in Paris note. As Moscow has given no indication so far that the French Government's expectations are realistic, the government's critics are using Gromyko's visit to object to the futility of the government's "third road" and to demand that it turn without hesitation to its "natural camp."

The Soviet foreign minister is aware that he will have to answer many embarrassing questions in Paris. The Soviet Government is known to have recently offered assurances to Paris that its military intervention in Afghanistan would be "restricted and temporary". Developments, however, prove the contrary. That is why the government of Raymond Barre reiterated on the eve of Gromyko's visit that it finds the intervention unacceptable and that this French attitude should be viewed as non-acquiescence in an act, not a moral (?condemnation) of it.

SOVIET PROTESTS, ARAB WALKOUT MAR WORLD TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

LD231446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1232 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--This morning's session of the World Trade Union Conference on Development ended just before 1300. Representatives of 13 trade union organizations took part in the general debate.

Jan Pawlak, head of the delegation of the Polish trade unions, asked the Presidium of the conference to explain why the delegations of the Arab trade unions were not taking part in its proceedings and "who was responsible for it." Petr Pimonov, head of the delegation of the Soviet trade unions, also intervened--against the inclusion of "specific political questions" into the debate and because "one of the participants in the debate" called "the Soviet Army help" in Afghanistan intervention.

Mika Spiljak, who chaired the conference, informed all the participants, before he closed the morning session, that a working group is negotiating with the Arab delegations on their participation or nonparticipation in the work of the conference. When these negotiations are completed the participants in the meeting will be informed of their outcome, Spiljak said.

In connection with the protest by the Soviet delegation Mika Spiljak recalled the statement by the Presidium of the conference concerning the principles, rules and work method, and asked all the participants to abide by them. He expressed his hope that he will have no occasion to intervene as chairman--unless a participant in the debate again infringes on the agreement on the work of the conference.

The general debate will resume in the afternoon.

Spiljak Response

ID231925 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 23 (TANJUG)--Mika Spiljak, host to the World Trade Union Conference on Development which opened in Belgrade yesterday, stated that the work of this session would be limited to the subject of development and the contribution which the trade union action can make in this respect. In a statement prior to the beginning of general debate, Spiljak emphasized that the conference would not deal with concrete political problems and disputes between countries, although there was an interdependence between economic and political development.

Spiljak reminded the participants of this statement today in replying to a protest of the Soviet delegation. Head of the Soviet delegation Petr Pimenov had intervened against including "concrete political questions" in the debate because a participant in yesterday's debate described "the Soviet Army aid" in Afghanistan as "intervention".

In this context, Spiljak asked all participants to abide by the principles, rules and modalities of conference work and expressed the hope that he would not have to intervene as chairman against participants in the debate again violating the accord reached on the work of the conference.

Attempted Italian, French Mediation

AUR240910 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 24 (ANSA)--The Arab nations walked out of the World [Trade] Union Conference on Development here Wednesday to protest the presence of the Egyptian delegation. In addition, the Soviet delegation sharply retorted to criticism of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

The Italian and French delegations Wednesday sought to mediate between the Arab states and Egypt. They suggested that the Egyptian group leave the conference yesterday after two days of session. The other Arab states would then go on to attend the two last days of the conference. This proposal was rejected by Egypt, however, which refused to leave a conference to which it had been officially invited. This spurred the Arabs to desert the conference hall, although no official announcement has yet been made regarding their walkout.

The polemics over Afghanistan were sparked by a speech made by Italian CGIL Union Leader Luciano Lama in which he condemned the Soviet military intervention.

Soviet delegate Georgi Kamayev yesterday insisted that the intervention came at the request of the legitimate government in Kabul and that the accusations against the USSR in this affair were the "fruit of imperialist propaganda". The Soviet Union leader also claimed that at the Belgrade conference the rule not to introduce political themes into the debate had been violated.

Jan Paulak, secretary of the Central Council of Polish Unions, also maintained that the principle of keeping only to matters strictly connected to the conference had not been respected.

For his part, Lama told newsmen that the regulations of the Belgrade conference had to [be] respected "with judgment". The Italian union leader said that "our affirmations of political themes respond to CGIL's consistent position...which we reiterate at this conference where the link between problems of development and the division of the world into blocs is evident", he concluded.

II. 24 Apr 80

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YUGOSLAVIA

KOSTIC DEPARTS FOR FRG FINANCIAL MEETINGS

LD240208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1626 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, today left for Hamburg, where as head of a Yugoslav delegation he will take part in the work of several international financial and monetary meetings. The Yugoslav delegation also includes Dr Ksente Bogdev, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

In addition to taking part in these meetings, Petar Kostic will have meetings with the finance ministers of the FRG, the United States and Canada.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC

AU222155 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Beijing, 19 April, TANJUG--A protocol on the session of the mixed Yugoslav-Chinese commission for cooperation in the field of agriculture was signed in Beijing today. The protocol determines the aims of cooperation in this branch of economy, including all of its sectors such as livestock breeding, forestry, water resources, fishing, food industry, scientific-technical cooperation and others.

ALBANIA ENTERS FILM IN LJUBLJANA BALKAN FILM FESTIVAL

AU171316 Belgrade BOMBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Apr 80 p 11

[Vlado Zagorac report]

[Summary] Ljubljana, 13 April--All six Balkan countries--Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, Albania and Yugoslavia--are participating in the fourth Balkan film festival that is currently being held in Ljubljana. Each of the participating countries has entered several feature films in the festival, with the exception of Albania which is showing only one film. The film, produced by Paut Kano, is entitled "Concert in the Year 1936" and depicts an episode in the life of Albanian People's Artist Tefta Tashko Koco. On 13 April in Celje the festival's section for short films, in which all the six Balkan countries participated, concluded the screening of films and the international jury awarded prizes for the best films. The Albanian film "Iustria" shown in this section was awarded the festival diploma.

KOLISEVSKI CHAIRS PRESIDENCY SESSION ON ECONOMIC POLICY

LD231710 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--The SFRY Presidency today held a session in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Vice President Lazar Kolisevski. The highest federal officials also participated in the work of the session.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, acquainted the Presidency with some topical questions connected with the implementation of the current economic policy as well as with the present activities connected with the preparation of Yugoslavia's plan for 1981-85. The Presidency was also acquainted with the course of the coordination of stands at the session of the federal social councils concerning more objective criteria and indications used in determining the levels of development of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, and the system of encouraging the faster development of the insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The Presidency adopted the report on the attendance and talks by the SPRY representative, Sergej Kraigher, member of the SPRY Presidency, at the celebration connected with the declaration of independence of the Republic of Zimbabwe. It was noted at the session that the talks held on that occasion illustrate the wide possibilities of comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe on the bilateral as well as the international plane, especially within the nonaligned movement.

The Presidency adopted the report of the supreme military court and military prosecutor's office on work in 1979 and assessed that the military courts and military prosecutor's offices carried out their functions in keeping with the Constitution and the law, that their reports were in keeping with the purpose of their submission and that they reflected a favorable situation in the SPRY armed forces.

The session also considered some other questions within the constitutional competence of the Presidency.

SECURITY SITUATION IN TIMOK BORDER REGION 'VERY STABLE'

AU231628 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] At its enlarged session in Zajecar today the Presidium of the intercommunal conference of the League of Communists of eight communes of the Timok region adopted a program of measures and tasks of the League of Communists in strengthening all-people's defense and social self-protection. Mirutin Tijanic reports from Zajecar:

Further development of socioeconomic relations, perfecting the system of socialist self-management and the struggle for economic stabilization are the most important tasks in which 34,500 members of the League of Communists and all working people of Timok region are constantly engaged. As was noted at the session today the political and security situation in this part of the republic is very stable. The concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection is being realized increasingly more concretely and successfully under these conditions. Confidence in the policy of the LCY headed by Comrade Tito is increasing in all communities simultaneously with the strengthening of all-people's defense. This year, in the first 3 months alone 850 new members were admitted to the League of Communists. Some 54 percent of those new members are workers in direct production activities.

Special attention is being devoted to the ideopolitical and professional training of the officer cadres and all members of territorial defense units. These units maintain the most concrete cooperation with working people and citizens, organizations of associated labor, local communities, sociopolitical organizations and the Yugoslav People's Army.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

ID231909 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1154 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Zagreb--The attained level of organization of all-people's defense in the Socialist Republic of Croatia results primarily from further socialization of the tasks of all-people's defense, from the initiative and cogent activity of the League of Communists, of the working people and citizens, of sociopolitical organizations and of self-management and expert organs. Further progress in building the all-people's defense system, primarily in the direct organization of its varied forms and content, has been implemented as a result of comprehensive involvement and intensive activity on all these subjects. All the activities are carried out as an integral part of our overall social relations.

The financial resources set aside on the basis of agreements and self-management accords established a high quality material basis for the development of all people's defense.

This assessment was made at the joint session of all three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia held today, presided over by Jure Bilic during the debate on the state of all-people's defense preparations in the republic. This document was prepared by the Croatian Executive Council.

The report submitted to the delegates by Milivoj Gluhak, republican secretary of national defense, assesses the attained level of organization and training for all-people's defense, stresses the questions confronting the protagonists of tasks in this area, and proposes the basic stands, guidelines and measures for the further promotion of defense preparations.

It is pointed out that the state of defense preparations in organizations of economic and social activities, in civil protection, in the observation, reporting, intelligence and alarm service and in other organizational forms of all-people's defense and of our working people and citizens, particularly during the past few months, represents a high quality basis for the broadest possible involvement of all forces and resources in offering all-people's resistance in the eventuality of war and other circumstances. Appropriate defense plans are being worked out or are being brought up to date for this purpose. The training, capability and skills of the all-people's defense subjects is considerably better, more extensive and more comprehensive.

However, despite these great results certain shortcomings are discerned in the preparations. These are expressed in the fact that there has not been even development in all environments and economic and social activities, that individual organs or individuals display ineptitude in practical implementation, and that coordination in specific preparatory measures in some activities is incomplete.

At their joint session, the delegates of the Chamber of Associated Labor, of the Socio-Political Chamber and of the Chamber of Municipalities of the Croatian Assembly also discussed and accepted the report on the state and further development of territorial defense in the Socialist Republic of Croatia, the introductory report of which was submitted by Col Gen Augustin Jukic, commander of the territorial defense republican headquarters.

The members of the working bodies of the Croatian Assembly who had previously discussed this document, as well as the delegates who had done so at the separate sessions of the Croatian Assembly chambers, were unanimous in their assessment that this report and the introductory statement by the commander of the republican headquarters provides a picture of the state of preparedness of the territorial defense of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and that it points out the basic directions of further development.

It was stressed in particular that territorial defense in the republic had made a significant step forward in its capability and training to carry out its basic tasks--defense and protection of the social system based on socialist self-management relations and established by the Constitution.

The delegates drew attention to the need to work further on training and the acceptance of territorial defense units in local communities and in the basic organizations of associated labor in the Socialist Republic of Croatia, because this is the most complete way of giving life to the idea of the armed nation.

Continuing its session, the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, in the scope of general defense preparations which are continually being carried out in all self-management organizations and communities and in other structures in the republic, adopted a decision on changes and supplements to the Croatian Assembly standing orders.

These orders concern the work of the Croatian Assembly in war-time or in the eventuality of or immediate threat of war, and a decision on the working bodies of the Croatian Assembly resulting from the adopted changes and supplements to the standing orders of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

In conclusion, the delegates of all three houses of the Croatian Assembly elected Mile Babic, Rudolf Car and Pero Splivalo as new members of the Croatian Constitutional Court.

After their joint session, the chambers of the Croatian Assembly continued their work at separate sessions concerning the current socioeconomic questions significant for the development of this republic.

LCY COMMISSION MEETS; ACTIVITIES REPORTED

LD232007 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] (?Belgrade)--A session of the Commission for International Cooperation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee was held today, chaired by Dr Aleksandar Grlicekov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the commission.

The commission adopted the report of Mahmut Bakali, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, on the results of the recent visit to Paris made by an LCY delegation at the invitation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party. The commission concluded that this visit had been a useful one, because of the exhaustive exchange of opinions on all issues of mutual interest. It was stressed in this connection that differing positions on certain issues should not hinder the further development of cooperation between the two parties.

The commission also examined a number of topical issues concerning relations and cooperation between the LCY and workers and communist parties.

It was emphasized in the discussion that the deterioration in international relations has a negative effect, among other things, on relations between communist and workers parties. It was underlined in the debate that the LCY would continue to conduct political cooperation with all communist and workers parties on the bases of independence and autonomy, equality, mutual respect and noninterference, and the responsibility of each party to its own working class and people, upon which is founded the LCY's voluntary internationalist solidarity, in the conviction that in this way it makes its contribution to the struggle for peace, relaxation of tension, strengthening of active peaceful coexistence, resolution of topical crises and long-term problems in international relations, for the more rapid progress and development of socialism in the world.

The commission also reviewed a number of issues relating to the socialization of the LCY's international cooperation, and in connection with this, to the LCY's activities. It was concluded that important results had been achieved in this question in realizing the positions of the 11th LCY Congress. The socialization of the foreign policy sphere, as an integral part and essential requirement for the development of overall socialist self-managing relations, is the long-term orientation and permanent task of the LCY. This is at the same time an essential prerequisite for the realization of the power of the working class, working people and citizens in all social matters.

It was stated at the commission's session that communists, working people and citizens are offering full and determined support to the foreign policy standpoints of the LCY, and confirm with total responsibility their devotion to Yugoslavia's nonaligned foreign policy.

In this policy, permanently linked as it is with the thought and cause of Comrade Tito, they see not only a firm guarantee of the country's free and independent development, but also a mighty means of consolidating peace in the world and of establishing new and just international, political and economic relations. In its principled nature and its goals, it was stated at the session, the Yugoslav policy of nonalignment represents the social framework within which is realized the class struggle in the world and part of the class interests and orientations of our working people and of all nations and nationalities.

It was stated at the commission session that the 11th LCY Congress, stressing the active participation of all subjects of the country's international activity, had posed the task of coordinating the LCY's operations with our political and socioeconomic system, that is, with the delegate system and associated labor. Comrade Tito's initiative on promotion of collective work and responsibility is being built in as an integral part of this orientation. It was underlined that it is possible and necessary to make more use of the opportunities offered by the system of political and socioeconomic relations for the socialization of the international activity of our country and of the LCY. In the commission's opinion, it is necessary for every member of the LCY and every citizen to be informed in a timely and meaningful way about the positions of the LCY and Yugoslavia on international issues, in order that he might not only understand them, but also interpret them in all his contacts and activities, and thereby participate in the development and formulation of these positions.

CHAMBER OF ECONOMY REVIEWS TRADE WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AU240659 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Summary] At its session today, the regional committee for the promotion of economic cooperation with developing countries of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia noted that in the first quarter this year, our country's economic cooperation with developing countries showed more favorable results than in the same period last year. Nevertheless, trade with these countries has still not reached its planned volume, the committee stated. Aleksandar Vlackovic reports:

In the first quarter this year, Yugoslavia's exports to developing countries amounted to a total value of more than \$380 million as compared with \$200 million in the same period last year. But in the same period this year, Yugoslavia's imports from these countries amounted to \$680 million as compared with \$430 million in the corresponding period last year. The largest volume of Yugoslavia's trade with developing countries is that of its trade with the Arab countries, primarily Iraq, Egypt, Libya, Sudan and Algeria. Trade with these countries would have been more balanced if it were not for Yugoslavia's large oil imports from these countries. Trade possibilities with Latin American countries were the least exploited: The exports to these countries amounted to \$15 million, and imports from them reached \$97 million in the first quarter. Yugoslavia certainly cannot be satisfied with the state of its trade with Latin America. In addition to the aforementioned facts, Yugoslavia could and should extend its economic cooperation to a far larger number of developing countries. All possibilities have certainly not been utilized. Despite "certain objective difficulties in this connection, it is true that Yugoslavia has failed to adapt its production programs to the demands in the markets of developing countries. That and the lack of credits for buyers are the shortcomings in this trade. Furthermore, the Yugoslav foreign trade organizations have been insufficiently engaged in these countries: Of the total of 1,200 Yugoslav foreign trade agencies and representatives abroad, only about 200 are in these countries."

SLOVENIAN LEAGUE SESSION DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING

LD211825 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Ljubljana--Ideopolitical education and training of communists and all other working people should be understood to be an essential element of socialist self-management.

This is the main message of today's debate in the Marxist center of the Slovenian League of Communists Central Committee, relating to methods and forms of ideopolitical training.

It was emphasized that ideological training can develop its true value only when working people pass through the independent practical struggle for the goals of self-management. The ideological education program is of itself, then, insufficient. On the other hand, a spontaneous and pragmatic self-managing life cannot be the only school of committed workers' decisionmaking. Only through a close link between theory and practice can genuine socialist development be attained and can the phenomena of doctrinaire attitudes and formalism, and of transient pragmatism, be thwarted.

Members of the Marxist center pointed out a series of weaknesses which are still in evidence in ideopolitical training. These educational programs, it was said, often suffer from a frivolous and superficial attitude to Marxism. It was noted in particular that Marxist teaching has difficulty in making its way into basic organizations of associated labor, local communities and sections of the Socialist Alliance. The coordinating role of the Socialist Alliance in this area has not yet caught on in a mass or qualitative way. According to Adolf Bibic, the eminent Marxist, communists must first and foremost lead the struggle against the idea that associated labor is capable by itself of giving spontaneous answers to all the problems it comes up against. One must follow the example of the great Yugoslav prewar communists and of the world's classic Marxists who have always pointed out that Marxism is a science which must be seriously studied, along with the Marxist way of life.

TITO'S WORKS TO BE PUBLISHED IN MACEDONIAN

LD222326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1332 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Skopje, April 22 (TANJUG)--President Tito's collected works which are to be published in about 60 volumes, are also being printed in the Macedonian language. At a promotion of the seventh volume of the works in Skopje yesterday, President of the League of Communists of Macedonia Central Committee Angel Cemerski said that Tito's works "constitute and will continue to constitute an invaluable and permanent Marxist, humanist and revolutionary treasury of knowledge, a stimulus for and guide-line on how to build and defend the future of free men in a free country and free world".

Speaking of Tito's contribution to the national liberation of the Macedonian people, Cemerski recalled the Yugoslav leader's words in 1940. Tito then said that "Macedonia does not exist to serve as an ornament on someone's royal crown. Macedonians are neither Serbs, nor Bulgarians, nor Greeks. They are Macedonians. As a separate people they have the right to their freedom and independence as do all peoples on the Balkans."

BRIEFS

UK AMBASSADOR--Belgrade, Apr 17, (TANJUG)--Great Britain is ready to more closely cooperate with Yugoslavia within the recently concluded Yugoslavia-EEC agreement as well as in preparations for the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Edwin Holland, the newly appointed British ambassador in Belgrade, said here today while presenting his credentials to Lazar Kolisevski, vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia. In his reply, Kolisevski said that cooperation between Great Britain and Yugoslavia was significant particularly in the now deteriorated international relations and expressed his conviction that only by engaging all peace-loving and democratically forces [as received] in the world the continuation of the process of international tension-easing could be secured. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 17 Apr 80 LD]